

BRAINERD DAILY DISPATCH.

VOLUME 6, NO. 203

BRAINERD, MINN., TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1907.

PRICE TWO CENTS

THE REVIVAL CAMPAIGN.

WHEN AND WHY STARTED

Opinions of Local Clergy-men—Appreciation of Dr. W. B. Riley and Rev. M. C. Martin.

ANALYSIS OF METHODS

Churches Quickened and Strengthened—Will Close With Mass Meeting Wednesday.

Many people wondered as to whether it was worth while to inaugurate a revival campaign in Brainerd, before it was started, and while the wonder of many who reasoned thus before it was commenced has been obliterated by the results seen with their own eyes, many are still doubting its influence for good and have still much prejudice in their minds against such religious movements. Before the meetings were arranged, the Evangelists selected, all the clergy of the nine religious bodies con-

of divine principles that is connected vitally with all the great interests of life and has a material value that can be spoken of in terms of the exchange or marts of trade, which is perhaps its lowest value, yet one that should demand a deeper interest in business men than it does, leaving out the question of the life to come.

MATTER OF PRAYERFUL CONSIDERATION.

Rev. McLeod of the Presbyterian church of this city said: "For more than a year the Ministerial Association of this city labored and prayed that a series of striking addresses by cultured clergymen, consecrated and fearless, on the problems of God, Conscience, Sin, Christ, Character, Destiny and other great things which have to do

high in the heart and minds of many as to the results of the coming of Dr. Riley and Professor Martin to work in our city. Wherever these brethren had labored, whether in the large cities on the continent or as a pastor evangelist in their own Metropolis churches, their labor had been abundantly blessed in the winning of men and women to right thinking and high spiritual living, and all Christian workers were looking and praying for the same results in our own city. In looking for this, observation and need, pray and careful methods, played a great part in all that was done or to be worked out. For several weeks before Dr. Riley and Professor Martin came, all committees were elected, Gardner's hall selected as place of meeting, and

started, and from which the Apostles and Disciples went forth until within 160 years the entire nations which had been sunken in Paganism and immorality, their great temples crowded with the Gods of gold, iron, stone and wood, were forsaken and Paganism went under, and the spirit of Him who said, "I am the light of the world," shone with effulgent glory, power and humanitarianism into earth's dark places where idolatry had darkened the minds and character of the nations then in existence. In viewing the blessed results which have come as a result of this union effort, a large place should be given for this rich influence now with us.

GARDNER'S HALL TOO SMALL.

Soon after the coming of the evange-

morning service. No greater evidence of a quickening spirit which had come to the church membership, outsiders who had already been helped in the meetings thus far held, has been shown than in the erection of the tabernacle which has held throngs of people since it was first opened.

THE CRITICAL AND FEARFUL WONDERED.

Of course, as in any other movement, the critical and the fearful were on hand in large numbers to prophesy failure and financial disaster; but like Nehemiah of old, all hands went to work until it was finished, and the first Sunday meetings saw all the necessary money raised, and 5000 people had passed in and out of its doors, inspired and made doubly thoughtful with the message and the inspiring singing to which they had listened. Today, the number who feel that a mistake was made, that Gardner's hall was all that was needed, as in any other movement, is a small one, while the crowds came on. No complaints have been made concerning light, heat or its comfort. As to what will be done with the tabernacle when the meetings close on Wednesday night, it will surprise many to know that there is a probability that several business men will take out the seats and transform it into a commodious skating rink which is greatly needed for those in this city who delight in such innocent and bracing exercise, and which would be healthful for skaters and profitable from a business stand-point.

DR. RILEY'S FEARLESS PREACHING.

As to a correct analysis of Dr. Riley's preaching, those who have already heard him many times have become familiar;



Rev. E. A. Allin, Pastor First Congregational Church.



Rev. Andrew P. Garrett, Pastor First Baptist Church.



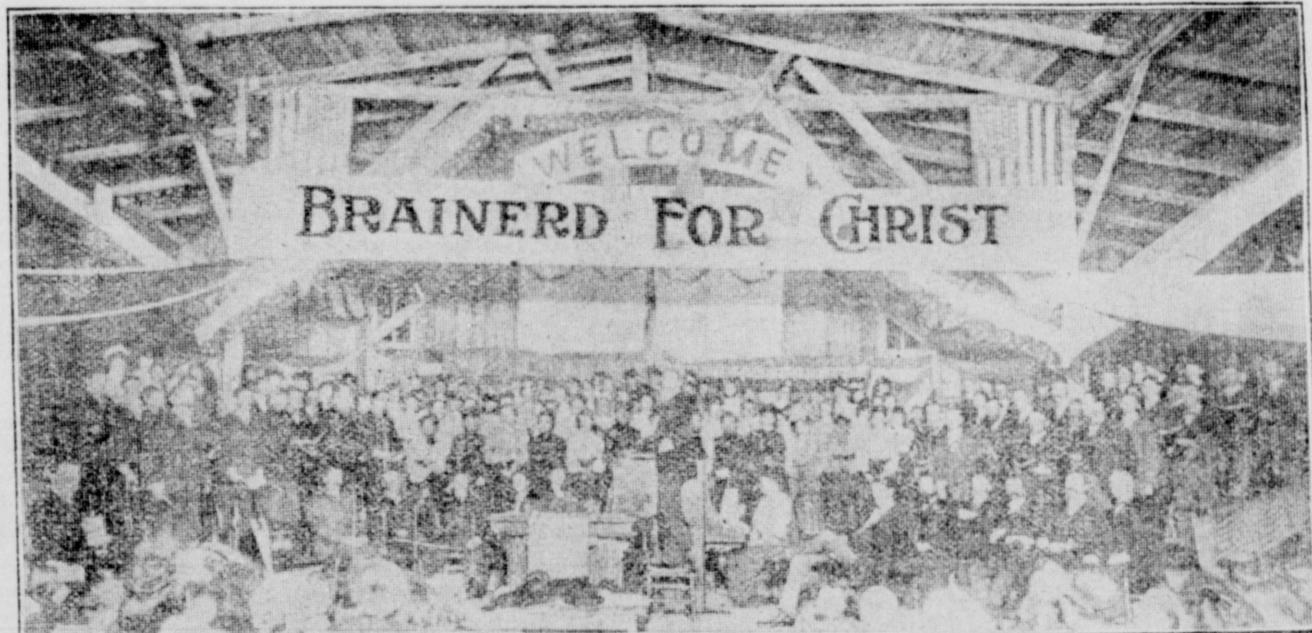
Rev. Charles Fox Davis, Pastor First Baptist Church.



Rev. J. F. McLeod, Pastor First Presbyterian Church.



REV. W. B. RILEY, D. D.
Leader of the Revival Meetings.



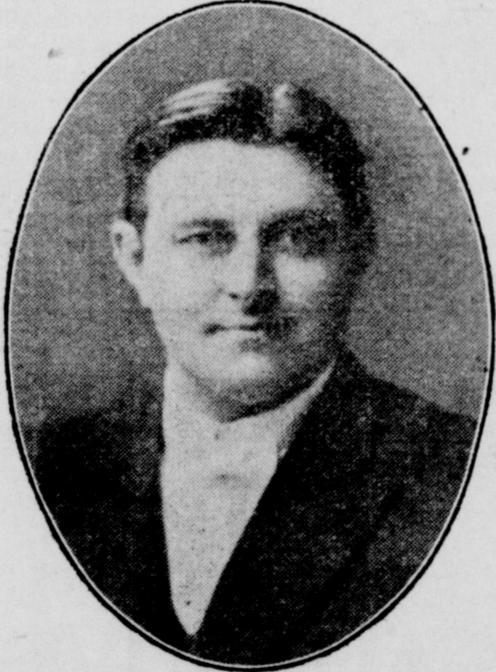
Mass Choir at the Tabernacle.



REV. M. C. MARTIN,
Leader of Mass Choir



Joseph Flickwir, Representative of Rev. P. G. Nelson, Pastor Swedish Baptist Church.



Rev. J. E. Berry, Pastor Peoples's Congregational Church.



Rev. H. A. Seder, Pastor Evangelical Church.

nected with the movement were of the opinion that they had the sanction of the Christ, Scripture generally, and the highest reason and soundest experience in starting such a movement. Looking into Scripture they found that it had largely to do with the mighty outpouring of the Spirit of God upon churches, committees, prophets and entire nations, at such times when there seemed to be deadness and a waning interest in sacred things, the result being of great good to all concerned as it passed from spiritual conditions to things material and ethical. It is a fact of the unprejudiced pages of history, that a nation or a civilization has never risen higher than its religious life, and the purer the religion the sweeter and saner its civilization. Thus reasoned the local clergymen and members of their churches as it touched Brainerd, and to this end the campaign was started. Not that the churches were lifeless and doing nothing; far from it. The churches were very much alive, whether they were directly interested in the movement or not; but it was very evident that they were not doing their best along all lines, and with the hope of broader horizons and higher conceptions of Christian experience, and the desire to get interested in church work many hundreds who have never connected themselves with the Church of Christ, were the motives which impelled the series of religious meetings which have been in progress for the last month in our city.

Intelligent men who look around know that there are times politically, when nearly 80 millions of American citizens are turned into debating societies and political parties are quickened, numbers being brought into political folds, because of the great interest shown by leaders in the agitating and discussion of political, social, financial

with the soul and its development. Why not? Can these things do harm to any community? Are there more profound subjects calculated to inspire men and women to better American citizenship even, than such addresses? The whole system of philosophy of life as taught by the Christ of God can be carried out into a matter of profit or loss.

The great Apostle of the Gentiles penned: "Godliness is profitable unto all things, both in this life and in the life to come," and it is a proposition beyond the realm of theory and lives in that of fact, that such is true. Christianity at its lowest point can be discussed in terms of the exchange, and suffers not, but increases in value, when place side by side with aldermanic boards, courts of justice, schools, commercial clubs, park-boards and other like institutions. Christianity is a set

To this end much correspondence passed between the clergymen of Brainerd, and the most gifted and consecrated men especially adapted to religious leadership and soul inspiring efforts, was kept up until it was an answer to prayer that Brainerd was to have Dr. Riley and Professor Martin to cooperate in the work.

A year since the whole town was stirred as a result of the presence for two weeks of the eloquent and consecrated Rev. John Robertson D. D., of Glasgow, Scotland, whose deeply spiritual utterances and messages stirred mightily the religious sentiment of Brainerd, and was largely preparatory for the larger revival now in progress in our city.

ARRIVE IN BRAINERD,

It is hard to express just what spiritual anticipation and faith was running

every legitimate thing was done, and and that, too, in full compliance with the requests of these brethren. After many years of evangelistic campaigns, previous experience had taught them many things which helped in religious movements and which would prove profitable here.

THE UNION SPIRIT AMONG CHURCHES

That these latter days are seeing the wish and prayer of Christ for His own Disciples, "That they might be one," is beyond doubt being fully carried out in Brainerd. For several months in the various churches, union prayer meetings were successfully held, until the favorite tenets and theological opinions of the churches were forgotten; the largeness or smallness of church membership lost sight of. They were "of one accord," as in the day of Pentecost, which saw the first revival under whose influence the first Christian church was

lists, it soon became evident, what with the stirring and fearless utterance of Dr. Riley, and the tactful leadership of Professor Martin in the handling of the large mass choir, that a larger and more adaptable place was necessary. Caught with the spirit and zeal of doing good which was then going on, coupled with the thought of a more commodious building to handle the crowds, the leaders proposed a large tabernacle for the people of Brainerd. Knowing that many do not care for a church, one of the motives, not a prime one, for the attracting of some people to religious services, the tabernacle was decided upon, and notwithstanding that on Thursday morning the place where the tabernacle now stands was covered with a heavy depth of snow, in three days, pastors and laymen, with Dr. Riley and professor Martin working with the rest, the tabernacle was made ready for Sunday

all being agreed that he has been actuated with one burning overwhelming desire to bring the Wills and Hearts of men into harmony with God through the teachings, life and death of Him who said: "And I, If I be lifted up, Will Draw all Men Unto Me." No man or woman can listen to the earnest and studiously thought out sermons, vigorously and eloquently explained, and with one desire in the delivering of his flaming evangel—that of helping struggling men and women to a saving knowledge of the truth, without being moved. It is hard to conceive how any one can be so hardened and dead set against religious truth, as to listened to the preacher of the series and not get good from them. In the minds of many, there often lies the thought that an evangelist generally utters extravagances in his sermons for the purpose of being sensational and spectacular; not so with Dr. Riley. Let any man step into Dr. Riley's church in Minneapolis, which by the by, is one of the largest and most useful churches in Minneapolis, and he will hear the same truths from his lips, the same fearless utterances that have characterized all of his expositions, sermon-lectures and stirring messages to the people of Brainerd. Dr. Riley is too well known as a pastor evangelist in his own denomination and others, in this state and other places to do this. To look upon Dr. Riley as he rises to preach, at prayer, pleading with some young man in the audience in the after-meeting, putting his head, heart, body and soul, into his work; untiring in his zeal, and bringing out of the Divine Treasury, "things new and old," with which to inspire the church-member or attract men to Christ, is to see a Christian gentleman, a devoted Ambassador of Christ.

HIS STYLE OF SERMON OF ALL KINDS. In listening to the entire course of afternoon and evening discourses, no two sermons have been alike. Some of his sermons are argumentative and expositional, others illustrative and didactic; logical, scriptural and convincing all. Whatever the type of mind sitting under the pungent, fearless terse and concise preaching of Dr. Riley, if not won to a Christian life, cannot leave the tabernacle without being helped. The results of his preaching testify to this. In all churches the members have been lifted on to higher planes of living; particularly as they have listened to the Gospel truth affecting the injurious and harmful influences which are allowed to be participated in by many in the church. In listening to Dr. Riley, one sees and feels the truth of the hymn, "There is Welcome for the Sinner and More Graces for the Good," and the blessed results of his soul saving, spiritually strengthening utterances, in the hundreds converted and the church members helped into holier living, fully testify to this. In preparing his sermon it is very evident that Dr. Riley goes to all sources, gleams from all friends to fortify the Scriptural truth which is used as a basis for his messages. Wit and humor, science and literature, retort and mild sarcasm, repartee and pathos, from all fields, with a rich use of scripture texts, permeates all his sermons.

PROFESSOR MARTIN AND HIS CHOIR.

That Professor Martin is a co-laborer with Dr. Riley was a sufficient guarantee that the singers of the revival would have competent leader in their chorus work. Mr. Martin is gifted both both as a soloist and as a choir director, and his influence toward making the work a success is immeasurable. It took but a little while for the different singers of the churches enlisted in the movement to realize that a master of music, and especially sweet sacred song, was leading them in a musical work that was having its blessed results on the hearts and minds of those who attended the meetings. Gifted with a sweet solo voice himself, deeply consecrated to the work of his master; a twin brother in consecration, tastes and religious earnestness to Dr. Riley, the young people and those not so young who have swelled the number of the choir, have been greatly inspired and helped to higher Christian living. It has been remarkable revelation how the great choir has moved in the revival as the heart and voice of one, making melody for the hearts of the many who came. Every evening at 7:45 all have been on hand regularly, and ready to sing any song new or old, that Professor Martin has selected, and they have sung it with precision, harmony and voice as though they had been in practice for months instead of a few weeks. With two powerful pianos, a tiered choir accommodation, altos, sopranos, tenors and bassos properly arranged as in oratorio work, every singer deeply interested in the success of the revival, it is no wonder that the like of it has never been heard in connection with religious work in Brainerd's history and probably never will be again for years to come.

PROFESSOR MARTIN'S WIT AND HUMOUR

It is one thing to carefully direct a crowd of singers, exceeding many nights, more than 100, sometimes bordering on 150; but it is another problem to get a mighty throng of worshippers to sing also. This Professor Martin has done to a wonderful degree, and succeeded, too, in a manner not seen or heard in our city before.

Take the Sunday evening crowds, or the crowd of any evening, and the volume of sacred song has been wonderfully inspiring. How many have been drawn to the meetings by the sweet singing, no one can fully tell; it may be stated however, that if Dr. Riley has preached eloquently and fearlessly the Gospel of Christ, Professor Martin and his magnificent choir have sung it, and that effectively. Its volume has been tremendous. One of the clergymen, Rev. Seder, who happened to be on the roof of the tabernacle when Sunday audience was singing, to repair it, said: "When I was on top it seemed to me that the roof trembled with the reverberations of the music, and I forgot to perform my duty in listening to it." Whatever the echoes may have done to the roof, it may be correctly stated that on the inside, hearts have been softened, minds opened to divine influences, wills have been strengthened, and men have been helped into the light of eternal truth, through its sweetness and power.

While a Canadian Scotchman by birth and education, his sense of humor, wit and bright saying which have simply bubbled from his overflowing mind and soul, have surprised many. It is not generally expected that the Scotch mind should be of such a nature, but rather fond of "Metaphysical dissertations," as one writer has penned in connection with Scotch characteristics.

To many, Professor Martin has endeared himself in many ways, and both choir and worshippers will be sorry to let him go on his way to other places with Dr. Riley to sing and preach hundreds into the Kingdom of the Christ.

ITS FAR REACHING INFLUENCE.

While it is impossible to accurately measure or even analyze the effects of the revival which has been in existence

for a month, spiritual influence cannot be treated as though they were fixed quantities, no outsider or worker can be so blind to the logic of facts as not to see many of its effects.

ITS INFLUENCE ON THE CHURCHES.

It can be truthfully stated that 95 per cent of the membership of the 8 religious organizations have been wonderfully inspired, greatly quickened, and received a spiritual momentum that will linger for many years; for religious influences are the longest that the consciousness which men possess retain. The attendance of church members upon the meetings has been a sure indication that religious feeling and experience has been stirred. Prayers offered, testimonies given, a renewed study of the Scriptures, new light brought to bear upon it through the expositions of Dr. Riley, and a deeper feeling of responsibility which has come upon all relative to the place of the church of Christ, are things which will linger in all hearts who have been interested. The young people particularly have listened to warnings and appeals, touching many things that degrade character and the future, that will be as many angel voices when they are struggling with some difficulty or temptation which will surely come to them. Many hundreds of the youth of Brainerd have been experiencing great privilege in listening to the sermons of Dr. Riley on the deep, sacred things of life and must surely have assimilated these truths in their minds and hearts.

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What's Doing at 'Michael's'



Great Bargains in Blankets.

If you will stop to think of the high rate of interest these bargains will make you, even should you not need them until next year, we predict that you will be here quite early for first choice. Also remember that we have two months of winter ahead of us.

\$11.25 wool blankets.....	\$8.49	\$7.00 wool blankets.....	\$4.98
\$10.50 wool blankets.....	\$7.98	\$5.59 wool blankets.....	\$4.25
\$9.00 wool blankets.....	\$6.88	\$4.15 wool blankets.....	\$3.39

Bargains in our Bargain Basement

Take notice that the reduction in the basement prices is unusually low when you remember that the regular prices are much below regular values.

\$5.25 wool blankets.....	\$4.39	\$3.52 part wool blankets.....	\$2.25
\$4.00 wool blankets.....	\$3.25	\$2.89 part wool blankets.....	\$1.98
\$5.00 wool blankets.....	\$3.49	\$1.98 bath robe.....	\$1.25
\$3.75 wool blankets.....	\$2.98	75c 10-4 cotton blankets.....	.59c

H. F. Michael Co.



Famous W. B. Corsets

Ever since our store opened we have sold the W. B. corsets and each day has proven them to be matchless in every way. They are perfect fitting, insuring comfort and wear; they are well made, insuring service; they are constructed according to fashion's latest ideas, thus giving the form the very best appearance and they are sold at popular prices, making them within the reach of all.

No. 998 IS A CORSET FOR THE SLENDER figure which demands more than a girdle and is one that extends over the hips. This garment is staunchly made of batiste, has the hose supporters and is the best selling number on our shelves. It is a popular priced number. \$1.00

No. 426 IS A CORSET FOR A STOUT FIGURE. It is made with a medium high bust and a "rag" skirt which gives the long hip effect without the stiffness. Hose supporters are very heavy and the garment is unusually well made. \$1.50

H. F. Michael Co.



White Sale Bargains.

6c, 7c, 8c Valenciennes.....	5c	10c Bleached Muslin.....	.9c
12½c to 17½c Plat Vals.....	10c	12c Cambric Muslin.....	10c
6c, 7c, 8c Torchon Laces.....	5c	White Aprons.....	1/4 off
12½c, 15c Embroideries.....	10c	2 yard wide Sheetings.....	.25c
15c to 20c Embroideries.....	12½c	All Linen Damask.....	.54c
17½c to 25c Embroideries.....	15c	India Linen Bargains	
7c Brown Muslin.....	5c	Long Cloth Bargains	
10c Brown Muslin.....	7 3-4c		

In the Bargain Basement

15c Corset Covers.....	10c	Good Corsets.....	47½c
20c Corset Covers.....	15c	Toweling at a bargain	
50c Corset Covers.....	27½c	Table Linens at a bargain	
75c Corset Covers.....	45c	Waistings at a bargain	
\$1.00 Corset Covers.....	69c	Percales at a bargain	
Kings Thread.....	2½c	Gingham at a bargain	
Lace Curtains.....	1/4 off	Wash Cloth.....	1 2-3c
\$1.00 Corsets.....	.89c	Val Laces.....	2½c yard
50c Underwear.....	39c	Embroideries at a bargain	
Fleeced Underwear.....	22½c	Muslins at a bargain	

H. F. Michael Co.

There's much saved by buying at our white sale

Just keep in mind the fact that we are offering these goods in advance of the season and in order to get you to purchase early we make prices that we shall not offer later.

You should give attention to our under muslins for they will surely save you money, and just now you are receiving the choice of the entire season's showing.

If you want some decided bargains see what we are showing in the BARGAIN BASEMENT. We found some excellent bargains and are passing them on to you.

About Children's Coats

It is not a secret that we have a few too many children's coats and we have determined upon a clearance even at a loss. Therefore you can buy any child's coat in the house for children 2, 3, 4, 7, 8 or 10 years of age at just

Half price

H. F. Michael Co.

You'll buy furs now at Less than we can buy them

MICHAEL'S policy is not to carry from one season into another any article of merchandise that possibly can be disposed of even at a price that represents a loss, for new goods must greet you each season. As a result you have these prices:

\$28.00 fine Raccoon scarf.....	\$12.98	\$8.50 Lynx tie.....	\$5.98
\$25.00 fine Fox scarf.....	\$15.98	\$12.50 Gun metal tie.....	\$8.88
\$15.00 fine Fox scarf.....	\$9.98	\$10.00 Jap Mink ties.....	\$7.50
\$22.50 fine Fox scarf.....	\$14.98	\$10.00 Squirrel ties.....	\$7.50
\$15.00 fine blue Fox scarf.....	\$8.98	\$9.00 Sable squirrel ties.....	\$6.39
\$12.50 fine Fox scarf.....	\$8.88	\$7.00 and \$7.50 fur ties.....	\$4.98
\$16.50 fine Fox scarf.....	\$10.50	\$6.50 and \$6.75 fur ties.....	\$4.69
\$8.50 dyed Opossum scarf.....	\$5.50	\$5.00 and \$4.75 fur scarfs.....	\$3.50
\$10.00 Sable Fox scarf.....	\$7.50	\$4.00 fine fur scarfs.....	\$2.98

Children's Furs not a child's scarf, muff or set reserved. We wish a clearance of all children's goods and make the price to do it just. 1/2 price

Furs in the Bargain Basement

As usual, these bargains are extraordinary as they are reductions from the exceptional bargain prices so characteristic of the basement.

\$1.35 Fur ties.....	98c	\$2.75 Fur ties.....	\$1.98
\$1.75 Fur ties.....	\$1.29	\$3.00 Fur ties.....	\$2.15
\$1.98 Fur ties.....	\$1.49	\$3.75 Fur ties.....	\$2.75
\$1.48 Fur ties.....	\$1.19	\$4.50 Fur ties.....	\$3.50
\$2.15 Fur ties.....	\$1.69	\$4.75 Fur ties.....	\$3.60
\$2.00 Fur ties.....	\$1.59	\$7.00 Fur scarf.....	\$3.50

H. F. Michael Co.

Ladies' Coat Bargains and some excellent ones in skirts

Just a few more ladies' coats remaining which will be closed at a very low figure. Every garment is a new one and every one a good style. These are the prices:

\$27.00 Black Coat.....	\$15.98	\$22.50 Red Coat.....	\$12.98
\$26.00 Black Coat.....	\$15.45	\$12.50 Grey Coat.....	\$7.98
\$25.00 Blue Coat.....	\$15.00	\$10.00 Grey Coat.....	\$6.98
\$23.50 Red Coat.....	\$13.98	\$10.00 Black Coats.....	\$4.98

Excellent Skirt Bargains

From our skirt section we have selected the following skirts which will be sold for the next week as follows:

\$8.50 Black Skirt.....	\$4.98	\$10.50 Blue Skirt.....	\$7.50
\$12.50 Black Cheviot Skirt.....	\$5.98	\$10.00 Blue Skirt.....	\$6.50
\$10.00 Grey Skirts.....	\$6.49	\$6.25 Grey Skirt.....	\$4.49
\$15.00 Black Skirts.....	\$8.98	\$12.50 Black Panama Skirt.....	\$7.98
\$14.50 Black Skirt.....	\$8.49	\$9.00 Blue Skirt.....	\$5.98

At this price we shall have to charge you for alterations at just the cost of making them which in any case will be a very small figure. You had better look these skirts over if you want a real bargain.

H. F. Michael Co.

PERILS OF BALLOONING.

with a terrific crash, but escaped, however, with nothing worse than a shakin up and a few bruises.

The most exciting trip I ever made was a record breaking voyage that began one Sunday evening. The weather was not propitious, but we cast off. We sailed across the Hudson river to New Jersey and plunged into a cloud. After traveling twenty miles I descended to drop a note to my wife, assuring her of our safety. Again we shot into a cloud. Presently we drifted over a village and, with that exaltation that accompanies the sensation of floating in the air, enjoyed to a strange degree the music of church bells drifting up from below. Before we were aware we plunged into the midst of a huge approaching thunder cloud. It seemed to open and swallow us into a pit that

gloom and simultaneously into the heart of the wildest thunderstorm I think I have ever seen. The clouds rolled and tossed and twisted. The balloon would now be forced down, then tossed up and again spun swiftly about like a top. We lost all sense of direction. Thunder was crashing and rolling and crackling all around us. Lightning flashed, not in forked zig-zags, but in great flashes of fire. It was frightful. We did not want to descend, but presently we heard the unmistakable sound of water not far away. Letting out a little gas, we shot downward. Faster we dropped and faster. Land was below us. The problem was to land in the high wind without damage. I let out more gas. We landed in a treetop with a jar that fixed the basket so firmly in a crotch that

it could not be dislodged by the wind, for now we had dropped below the storm.—World's Work.

HITCHCOCK ACT ILLEGAL.

Report of Senate Select Committee
Criticises Secretary of Interior.
Washington, Jan. 17.—The report of the select committee on Indian Territory was made to the senate during the day. It criticises Secretary Hitchcock's withdrawal of land for the forest reserve as illegal; recommends the sale of the surface of the coal lands, but the indefinite holding of the mineral rights. It recommends also the removal of all restrictions on the surplus lands of the Indians, but not from homesteads.

RESULT OF SHOOTING AFFRAY.

Two Italians Dead and Another Fatally Wounded.
Sloatsburg, N. Y., Jan. 2.—Two Italians are dead and another will probably die as a result of a shooting affray at a labor union meeting here. The three men were attending a meeting of the Plasterers and Masons' union and a dispute arose among them over the blacklisting of an applicant for membership in the organization.

President Mitchell Again Elected.
Indianapolis, Jan. 2.—The convention of the United Mine Workers of America, which convened in this city a week ago, has adjourned. President Mitchell and all the old officers were re-elected.

ELEVATOR MEN UNITE.

North Dakota Independents Have Joined Forces.
Fargo, N. D., Jan. 2.—The independent elevator interests of North Dakota held two interesting sessions here, the result of which was the amalgamation of all the independent grain-buying interests of the state into one organization. Ultimately it means a terminal elevator at the Head of the Lakes, probably at Superior, Wis., controlled by the independents.

The North Dakota independent elevator men and the independent buyers, who have not been co-operating, are now together. The new officers are: President, A. J. Kildahl, Max; vice president, O. G. Major, Hope; secretary and treasurer, E. E. Beitsch, Brinsford,

THE DAILY DISPATCH.

TELEPATHY'S NEW USE

By INGERBOLD & WIELAND.

Entered at the post-office at Brainerd, Minn., as second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Month Forty Cents
One Year Sixty in advance..... Four Dollars



TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1907.

LOCAL NEWS NOTES.

Geo. Kretz came down from Bemidji today.

B. J. Beck, of Aitkin, was in the city today on business.

Jos Springer left last night for a visit at Spokane, Wash.

California Port Wine. Coates' Liquor Co. 19976

E. E. Gardner, of Sheboygan, Mich., was in the city today.

Sup't of Schools Olson, of Cass county, was in the city today.

Horace Mann, of Garrison, was in the city on business last week.

Coates' Club whisky guaranteed strictly pure. 19976

Henry O. Zierke lost a valuable horse through sickness last week.

Geo. H. Cook was in the city today on business. He came up last night.

Many of the Brainerd machinists who helped out in the Fargo shops have returned.

Duffy's apple juice at Coates' Liquor Company. 19976

T. C. Gordon, of Little Falls, came up yesterday afternoon, returning this afternoon.

No. 11 did not get past the derailed cars east of town until nearly six o'clock last night.

Owing to a derailment the passenger train from St. Paul was three hours late today.

Card tables and folding chairs for rent at D. M. Clark & Co. 18571

Sheriff Riddell was in Brainerd yesterday afternoon on his way home from the twin cities.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Farrar returned yesterday afternoon from an over Sunday visit to Duluth.

The handsome Catholic church erected at Alton by Contractor C. B. Rowley will be dedicated this spring.

District Deputy John A. Hoffbauer of the Court of Honor is engaged in getting up a class of members to be initiated in February.

Hugh McIntosh, one of the new commissioners of Koochiching county, is in the city receiving treatment for an injured foot.

Mrs. J. E. Brady and Miss Norma Brady were called to St. Paul today by the death of Mr. Brady's mother, which occurred this morning. Mr. Brady went down Friday.

The new furnace under the Citizen's State bank was examined yesterday and found to be all right and was drained of water so that there would be no danger of damage by frost.

The pulp mill has been shut down for the last three days, having run out of pulp wood. The mill will start up again just as soon as a sufficient supply of wood can be accumulated.

The ten months old child of F. W. Hanson, of South Seventh street died yesterday of brain fever and was buried this afternoon, services being from the house.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Rowley and little daughter expect to leave Friday noon for a six weeks visit at Humboldt, Iowa. They go in part to attend the golden wedding of Mr. Rowley's parents. M. J. Reilly and family have been offered the use of Mr. Rowley's apartments and will reside there during the absence of the family.

Prof. Woodward has just closed a deal with W. J. Daub, of Pennsylvania and his associates for a quarter section of land which he recently purchased near Rabbit lake. He has succeeded in getting several Pennsylvania people interested in the Cuyuna range and expects that they will make much heavier investments here in the future.

Some people call coughing barking. I see no reason why they should do either one or the other and they never would if they would only get a bottle of Skauge's never cough, a medicine which never fails to break up the worst cold going. No cure, no pay. Skauge's Laurel street druggist guarantees it. 1877f

"A Poor Relation" which appeared last night at the opera house was not so well patronized as it deserved to be. The cast was evenly balanced and the play was a taking one. The little ones "Patch" and "Rip" were among the hits of the evening. They were very natural and not the least embarrassed. The work of Mr. Ellsworth, as the poor relation and of E. C. Dunlavy, as the villain are spoken of as exceptionally good. Marmaduke O'Haley, the Irish janitor was also well taken as was Dolly Faye the step daughter.

Future Method of Communication Predicts W. T. Stead.

CITES REMARKABLE INSTANCES.

English Writer Refers to Case of Americans Who "Talked" 1,200 Miles Apart as Clearly as Two Men Conversing Orally in Same Room. Greatly Impressed by Psychic Performance of London Celebrities.

That Santos-Dumont will succeed in wiping out the frontiers of the world at about the same time that telepathy will emerge from the experimental stage and become the universal medium of communication between man and man is the astounding prediction made by W. T. Stead in a recent English edition of the Review of Reviews.

In voicing this prediction Mr. Stead calls attention to the remarkable statement of Andrew McConnell, a resident of Atlanta, Ga., who declares he has been able to converse telepathically with a young woman 1,200 miles away. McConnell says the minds of the young woman and himself had become so sensitively receptive that they could talk through them, though more than a thousand miles apart, with the ease and distinctness of two men conversing orally in the same room.

Mr. Stead also instances the mental feats of M. and Mme. Zancig, two London variety stage demonstrators of the psychic specialty, of which he writes.

Mr. Stead says that telepathy from the subconscious mind has for years been employed by himself for the reception of news without the intervention of the ordinary channels of sense.

The difficulty, he continues, of working with the subconscious mind is that "its consciousness is rarely conterminous with that of the physical consciousness, it ignores much that to us appears important, and in chronicling facts it is most embarrassingly indifferent to conditions of time."

Continuing, he said:

"These are, however, but the obstacles, the inevitable difficulties which baffle and tantalize the investigator in any unknown field. What has been demonstrated times without number is that friends at a distance of hundreds of miles can and do transmit to me by the agency of automatic handwriting the most secret thoughts and confidences of their hearts. They are not conscious of the use which their subconscious self is making of my hand, but they cannot deny the extraordinary accuracy with which time and again the contents of their inmost minds have been communicated to me."

"My experience has sufficed to prove to me that, providing two minds are in tune, mind can transmit thought to mind instantaneously over distances of hundreds of thousands of miles. There are plenty of errors in transmission, flaws and imperfections in the telepathic process, but the fact that mind can and does transmit thought to mind across vast spaces without the agency of any wire or electrical instrument whatever is to be almost as well established as the fact that there is a postal system and that a letter dropped into a pillar box in the street, with a penny stamp upon it, will be delivered in the course of the next day to any address within a radius of 300 miles. But my experiments have hitherto been entirely confined to the receipt of messages from the subconscious mind of the transmitter, who is not conscious at the time that the subliminal part of him was communicating to me his ideas, his hopes, his fears or his actual experiences."

"I have, however, always believed that it would be possible to make the physical consciousness as receptive and as communicative as the subconscious. Hence, when the manager of the Alhambra invited me to witness the performance of Mme. and M. Zancig, who claim to have two minds and but a single thought, I gladly responded to the invitation and was abundantly rewarded by what I saw."

Mr. Stead then goes on to explain that the Zancigs are Danes of about forty years of age and were brought up in the same village in Denmark and afterward came to this country, where they married. After some time they discovered they were so much in harmony with one another that Mrs. Zancig often read her husband's thoughts before he expressed them in word or writing.

Zancig then tried a series of experiments to see whether he could by thinking intently on a thing impress a picture of that thing on his wife's mind. He found that when he thought red she saw the air about her grow lurid; when he fixed his mind on green she saw green; when he thought of a rose she saw the rose, and so forth. But, while he could transmit his thoughts of her and often did so unintentionally, he could most easily impress her by thinking intently of a definite object. On the other hand, she could rarely, if at all, impress his mind, think she ever so intently.

After some years of experience they went on the variety stage in this country. Their "act" consists of Mr. Zancig going out among the audience asking for names and numbers or to be shown some object, and in all instances Mrs. Zancig, standing on the stage, marks on a slate the proper name or number. Sometimes she makes mistakes, mistaking a six for a nine or a three for an eight, but rarely.

Mr. Stead avers that in order to make certain that there was no fraud

he invited the Zancigs to luncheon at his home on Nov. 15 last. He continues:

"They did not get the invitation till 11 in the morning of that day. Two hours later they arrived at 5 Smith square. The company present included Herald Begbie, S. Trier of Copenhagen, my wife and myself and, of course, Mr. and Mrs. Zancig. After lunch he went into the drawing room. This is divided in two by a heavy curtain which shuts off the half of the room looking westward from the rest of the room looking eastward. Mrs. Zancig went alone with her slate into the east end of the room; the curtain was drawn. Mr. Begbie, Mr. Trier, my wife and I each chose objects, names or numbers, which were no sooner shown to the husband than the wife announced them quite accurately from the other side of the curtain. Mr. Begbie wrote three names one above another. Mrs. Zancig wrote them down.

"He then gave Mr. Zancig a watch key on which the maker's name, Hunt, was distinguishable with difficulty. 'It is a key,' said Mrs. Zancig from the other room; 'the name is Hunt.' A series of eight figures was correctly written out. Then, remembering Mr. Labouchere's familiar challenge to thought readers to tell him the number of a banknote in his possession, I took out of my purse an old discolored bank note and handed it to Mr. Zancig. 'What is it?' he asked. His wife replied from behind the curtain at the other end of the room, 'It is a note.' 'The date?' he asked. 'July 3, 1885,' she answered. 'And the number?' 'There is a 5,' she said, 'and a 9 and an 8, and a 4 and a 4.' She then drew back the curtain and showed us written upon it '44,895,' which was the number of my bank note.

"I ought to have said that she had previously stated that the bank note had been scorched in the fire. It has every appearance of having been singed, as I have carried it in my pocket for twenty years. It was thrust into my hand twenty-one years ago by a lady as I was forcing my way to the platform of Exeter hall at the meeting which welcomed me on my release from Holloway jail. I have kept it ever since as a kind of mascot for luck. I don't think any living soul has seen it since then but myself alone. And I certainly did not know what was its number."

After this it was hardly necessary to describe further experiments, thought Mr. Stead.

EDMUND KEAN.

To See Him Act Was Like Reading Shakespeare by Lightning.

Before the third century after the birth of Shakespeare had reached its first quarter there was born in England to a stage carpenter and a strolling actress a child destined to grapple with the poet's highest thought and interpret it with a vividness that to this day stands unrivaled. Coleridge's terse comment, that to see him act was reading Shakespeare by lightning, reveals him with the fullness of a volume.

Edmund Kean, along with most people early trained to an art, had little if any education of the schools. He was when a boy provided with instruction by some benevolent people whom his smartness and beauty attracted, but he rebelled against the tasks of study and went to sea. But life there was too rough for his fine nature. He returned to England and at the age of seven began the study of Shakespeare's characters with his Uncle Moses. This he continued with an actress named Tidwell, who taught him, besides, as well as she knew, the principles of her art.

At an early age he had the credit of originality so surprising as even then to challenge the supremacy of Philip Kemble. At fourteen he played Hamlet. King George had him recite at Windsor castle, and it is said this incident led some gentlemen to send him to Eton, but there is no record of it.

At twenty he was in a provincial troupe, a member of which he married, and for six years thereafter, until his glorious night at Drury Lane, his life was

one of hardship, struggle, obscurity but, thanks to the faith in himself, not hopelessness. His London debut was made at twenty-eight. He had fought for it hard and long and would then have missed it but for the falling reputation of the theater. London debuts in first

roles are not easy for provincial actors, and none knew better how hard they are to get than Henry Irving. Kean seems to have been at his full splendor and made a hit. After that his habits were altogether prejudicial to the refinement of taste or the acquirement of knowledge.

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splendor and made a hit. After that his habits were altogether prejudicial to the refinement of taste or the acquisition of knowledge.

Lincoln and the Bible. Mr. Lincoln, as I saw him every morning in the carpet slippers he wore in the house and the black clothes no tailor could make really fit his gaunt, bony frame, was a homely enough figure. The routine of his life was simple, too; it would have seemed a treadmill to most of us. He was an early riser. When I came on at 8 in the morning he was often already dressed and reading in the library. There was a big table near the center of the room. There I have seen him reading many times. And the book? We have all heard of the president's fondness for Shakespeare, how he infuriated Stanton by reading "Hamlet" while they were waiting for returns from Gettysburg. We know, too, how he kept cabinet meetings waiting while he read them the latest of Petroleum V. Nasby's witticisms. It was the Bible which I saw him reading while most of the household still slept.—Harper's Magazine.

Reading is thinking with some one else's head instead of one's own.—Schopenhauer.

Possesses wonderful medicinal power over the human body, removing all disorders from your system, is what Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea will do. Makes you well, keeps you well. 35 cents, tea or tablets. H. P. Dunn & Co.

ANTI-APPENDICITIS CLUB.

Organization Whose Members Are Pledged to Drink Olive Oil Freely.

Coatesville, Pa., has an anti-appendicitis club, the avowed object of which is the prevention of the disease, which has become alarmingly prevalent in Coatesville, says the New York Mail. One of the requirements of membership is a liberal consumption of olive oil.

A barrel of the oil has been ordered by the club, and a bylaw provides that each member shall partake of a tablespoonful before each meal.

F. L. Campbell is president, James Jackson secretary and Frank Soule treasurer of the club, and more than 100 noted men of the town have joined.

Within the last few weeks twelve cases of the disease have developed in Coatesville, and that number of operations have been performed at the local hospital.

THE DAILY DISPATCH brought to your door for only 40 cents per month

Doan's Regulets cure constipation without griping, nausea, nor any weakening effect. Ask your druggist for them. 25 cents per box.

Subscribe for the Dispatch

WANTS.

Notices under this head will be charged for at the rate of one cent a word for the first insertion and one-half cent for subsequent insertions, strictly cash in advance, unless advertiser has ledger account with the office, but no ad will be taken for less than 10 cents.

WANTED—A first class dining room girl at the City Hotel. 1811f

GIRL WANTED—For general housework 617 5th street south. 1977f

WANTED—A young man to work in the wards. Inquire N. P. hospital.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Mrs. Joe Flanagan, 309 North 7th St. 1987P

FOR SALE—A house and lot, in good repair, 620 4th Ave., N. E. Price \$550. Enquire 319 2d Ave. 2021f

FOR SALE—new \$35 coal stove at 1/2 price; also chaise leather couch, with quartered oak frame at a bargain. W. P. Hammond, 818 So. 7th St. 2014

FOR RENT—Steam heated flat at Cale's. 2012f

January Clearance Sale!

With a winter that would nip a flower a thousand miles away, and with the mercury going down as if it had a stone tied around its neck, there is still time for buying winter merchandise. People whose clothing is getting a little thin for this solid weather, can still buy us at very low prices.

There are many things in many departments in this store which are still too bulky for this time of the year. Every yard, piece and garment of winter merchandise must go. Prices have been cut and cut again—till now all vestige of profit for us has disappeared. There is winter to come—plenty of it. There are needs in all sorts—supply your needs now at a saving of from 20 to 50 per cent. We can't give you items here—there are too many of them. Come to our store and look the bargains over and you will be more than paid for your trouble.

L. J. Cale's Department Store.



TO KEEP WARM

Take a nip of the real stuff, liquor that is guaranteed to be

PURE

The place to get such goods is of the

JOHN COATES LIQUOR CO., Imperial Block, - Brainerd, Minn.

MAKE CONTRACT FOR CURRENT

**City Council Made Provisional
Contract With Brainerd Hydro-
Electric Company**

CONTRACT RUNS 20 YEARS

**All Members of Council Except
Two Vote for it---One Mem-
ber Does Not Vote**

The city council, by a vote of eight to one directed the mayor and city clerk to enter into a contract with the Brainerd Hydro-Electric Power company for current for the period of twenty years, the service to begin within thirteen months from the date of the contract. This almost unanimous action was taken by the council after several months careful consideration in which they have sought the best expert advice obtainable and have also sought, without avail to get some definite statement from the owners of the water power here as to what they would do in the matter of furnishing power after the present lease had expired.

Despite the counter attractions of the tabernacle meetings and of "A Poor Relation" at the opera house there was a full attendance of members and a fair sprinkling of spectators at the adjourned meeting of the city council Monday night. Every member was in his place when President Johnson called the meeting to order. The meeting opened under the head of reports of committees. The electric light committee, to whom was referred the proposition of the Brainerd Hydro-Electric Power company reported a contract and recommended its adoption.

The contract calls for the delivery of the current at the company's switch board, to be located between Fourth and Sixth streets and between Maple street and the railroad tracks. The minimum to be paid for is 600,000 k. w.h. at two cents per k. w.h., or a total of \$12,000 per year minimum, and the same rate for all over that amount used for lighting purposes. There are certain safeguards thrown around the contract, providing that the company have five months in which to accept the contract and that it shall then execute a bond in the sum of \$10,000 binding them to be prepared to furnish current within eight months from that time. If at the expiration of the thirteen months the company had spent \$100,000 in the construction of a dam, etc., and were going on in good faith, they should have five months more in which to complete the work, but should pay the city, if demanded, the sum of \$2,000 for each and every month of that delay as liquidated damages. It was the sense of the council that if any delay through inability to get machinery, because of strikes, floods, etc., should occur and the city was still able to secure power and continue the service of the present plant then only nominal damages should be exacted by the city, but if on the other hand the city should for any reason be compelled to shut down the plant because of inability to get power or should be compelled to replace expensive machinery during that time then the full penalty should be exacted.

Alderman Bouck wanted to know if the contract if executed would prevent the council from getting laws passed by

the present legislature empowering the city to bond for the erection or purchase of electric light or water works plants.

Attorney Polk assured the council that it would not, neither would it in any way prevent the city from investigating any other possible sources of power during the five months' option given the company. The city could go on and look up other sources and be ready, if they refused or were unable to furnish the bond at the end of the five months, to close at once with some other source of power or energy.

Alderman Bouck delivered an earnest argument against the city signing any contract because in his opinion it was contrary to the principles of municipal ownership. The people he declared wanted municipal ownership from the ground up and would be satisfied with nothing else so far as his constituents were concerned.

Alderman Twohey, his colleague, stated that he had from the first advocated public meetings and urged the citizens to attend the meetings and learn all the council was able to learn in regard to the matter but that not one citizen from the Third ward had taken enough interest to be present and investigate the matter or attend any meeting of the council and that he felt under no obligations to represent any man other than by voting as his own judgment told him was right.

Attorney Polk stated that in his opinion the matter of municipal ownership was not involved. That with any case of municipal ownership there must be something bought to start with.

Alderman Larrison was in favor of the contract. He said it was not a question, in his opinion, of getting away from municipal ownership, but of getting rid of a ramshackle electric light plant that was already inadequate to supply the needs of the city.

Alderman Bouck wanted to know where the city would be at if at the end of twenty years the company should decline to renew the contract. Alderman Farrar replied that would it have money from the earnings of the electric light department to build a plant then, which it had not now. The fact that the city was bonded so heavily at present that it would be illegal as well as impossible to bond for enough to put in both electric light and water plants and that the forcing of the city to bond for an electric light power plant might and probably would seriously hamper future efforts to get the water plant was brought out during the talk.

Outsiders were asked as to their sentiments in the matter. Mayor Wise arose and stated that he had given the matter considerable study, and during the previous forty-eight hours had examined the reports from the engineers and also the data presented by the opponents to the contract and the advocates of steam and gas and in his opinion, from a business standpoint, it was the cheapest, safest, best and most certain method of securing the necessary electrical energy.

Mr. Ousdahl was called upon by one of the council and stated that he knew that the current could be produced by gas machines for less than two cents. Alderman Larrison took exception to Mr. Ousdahl's assertion that he "knew" this to be fact. It was not what he knew, but what he could show proof of to them that they must go by. They had the advice of two of the most expert engineers obtainable and their opinion was flatly against the gas machines and he must have some proof to discredit their opinions.

Alderman Baker asked Mr. Ousdahl if the manufacturers of the gas producer engines would enter into a bond to furnish current for twenty years under the same terms as the Brainerd people offered it. Mr. Ousdahl evaded the question but said they would erect a plant and make a guaranteed fuel test with it.

Mr. T. C. Gordon, treasurer of the Little Falls Water Power company was present and was called upon by the council. He was asked if his company had any proposition to lay before the council and stated that they would make a price on current at their switchboard at Little Falls but would not care to invest in a pole line. He stated that if the city could buy their current according to the contract read his advice was to take it.

The matter of power for pumping was brought up and the company offered to furnish the current, if in excess of 600,000 k. w.h. per annum, at one cent per k. w.h., and place only the restriction that there was to be no pumping done during the hours from four to ten o'clock p.m., except in case of fire.

A recess of an hour was taken to enable the city attorney to incorporate that into the contract.

After the council re-assembled Alderman Farrar moved that the mayor and city clerk be authorized to execute the contract as read. The motion was seconded by two or more councilmen and the president ordered a roll call, which resulted as follows:

Ayes—Zakariases, Drexler, Turcotte, Farrar, Baker, Larrison, Twohey, Pres. Johnson—8.

Nays—Bouck.

Excused—Fogelstrom.

When Alderman Fogelstrom's name was reached he asked to be excused from voting because the people of his ward, he believed, were opposed to it.

Alderman Twohey stated in explanation of his vote that he had up to that night been opposed to the contract, but that careful investigation, together with the statement of Mr. Gordon as to cost of current, etc., had convinced him that it was the best the city could do and he would vote in favor of it.

Alderman Bouck stated that he wished to explain his negative vote. He believed the contract was a fair one and the action advisable, but that in justice to his constituents who had elected him on a platform opposed to the granting of any contract or franchise, he could not do otherwise than to vote no.

Council then adjourned.

Cured of Lung Trouble

"It is now eleven years since I had a narrow escape from consumption," writes C. O. Floyd, a leading business man of Kershaw, S. C. "I had run down in weight to 135 pounds, and coughing was constant, both by day and by night. Finally I began taking Dr. King's New Discovery, and continued this for about six months, when my cough and lung trouble were entirely gone and I was restored to my normal weight, 170 pounds." Thousands of persons are healed every year. Guaranteed at H. P. Dunn & Co.'s drug store. Price 50c.

Card of Thanks

We wish to express our sincere and heartfelt thanks to the many friends and especially to the shop employees who so kindly assisted us during the sickness and death of our husband and father. MRS. C. H. SCOTT, EMORY SCOTT, WM. E. SCOTT.

For any pain, from top to toe, from any cause, apply to Dr. Thomas' Eclectic oil. Pain can't stay where it is used.

A CHANGE

The H. F. Michael Co.'s "ad" in a Different Position Tonight

Ever since the first of October 1904, the H. F. Michael Co. have had a different "ad" offering on the first page of THE DAILY DISPATCH and our readers may miss it tonight, but they generously permitted their "ad" to appear elsewhere in this issue that the management might give the special article appearing tonight a better position.

For Sale at a Bargain

An undivided 1/7 of 280 acres of land about five miles south of Brainerd. For description write Frank Hodapp, Madelia, Minn. D3t w 1t

Itching, bleeding, protruding or blind piles yield to Doan's Ointment. Chronic cases soon relieved, finally cured, Druggists all sell it.

An Opium Cure.

A cure for the opium habit has at last been reported from China to the department of commerce and labor, says the Springfield Union. It is found in a plant which grows wild in the vicinity of Lampur, and its use is said to destroy all appetite for the drug within a week. The leaves of the plant are exposed to the sun for a day after being gathered and are then chopped fine and roasted, after which a tea is made from them, and the specific is ready for use. In Lampur alone the applications number 2,000 daily, and it is claimed that in the few short weeks since the plant was discovered over 14,000 persons have been cured of the opium smoking habit. So great is the demand for the plant that the natives are asking \$10 a picul (133 1/3 pounds).

COW MADE A RECORD JUMP

Bovine was Mascot of Train Crew in Wreck at Wrenshall Early Sunday Morning

CREW HAD NARROW ESCAPE

Cow was Thrown, or Jumped 67 Feet and Seven Inches, According to T. J. Tyler

The wreck at Wrenshall Sunday morning was a peculiar and spectacular one in several respects. A double header freight crashed into the rear of a freight train standing on the main track at Wrenshall and telescoped two cabooses. The two crews who were in the cabooses at the time escaped injury except trainman Fred Mauck, who was caught under the debris and narrowly escaped cremation. He was rescued by the other members of the crew just in time to save his life. He will probably recover from the injuries received. Conductor Harris also had his scalp badly cut. The crew were most fortunate in escaping with their lives.

The peculiar feature of the affair was the part played by the cow. She was being transported in box car attached to the freight train and was released by the impact. She was hurled from the train which was standing upon a big fill about forty feet high and Roadmaster Tyler avers that he measured the distance from the track to where she lit and declared that it was 67 feet and seven inches. She was not injured in the least and came right toward one of the brakeman and followed him around like a dog. Mr. Tyler says that the brakeman put a blanket on the cow and even wanted to take her into the depot but the agent drew the line on that.

Wise Counsel From the South

"I want to give some valuable advice to those who suffer with lame back and kidney trouble," says J. R. Blankenship, of Beck, Tenn. "I have proved to an absolute certainty that Electric Bitters will positively cure this distressing condition. The first bottle gave me great relief and after taking a few more bottles I was completely cured; so completely that it becomes a pleasure to recommend this great remedy." Sold under guarantee at H. P. Dunn & Co.'s drug store. Price 50c.

Council then adjourned.

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Builds clogged up, a little pain and then appendicitis. Take Dr. Adler's Treatment. No danger then.

Builds up waste tissue, promotes appetite, improves digestion, induces refreshing sleep, gives renewed strength and health. That's what Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea does. 35 cents tea or tablets. H. P. Dunn & Co.

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A. E. Moberg

218 South Seventh Street.

Our Annual White Sale

This is an event more important this year to every house keeper than ever before. Most lines represented in this sale have been advancing at a slow rate for a year or two, but lately have been making sky rocket jumps from 15 to 25 per cent. Remember this means a great saving to you now in all White Goods, India Linons, Nainsooks, Long Cloths, Yachting Cloth, Table Linens, Embroideries, Laces, Cambrics, Muslins, Sheetings, ladies' Shirt Waists and ready made Undermuslins.

50 Pieces India Linons

12½c Quality good sheer India Linons.....	10c
15c Quality good white sheer India Linons.....	11c
20c Quality fine white sheer India Linons.....	15c
25c Quality fine white sheer India Linons.....	19c
30c Quality fine white sheer India Linons.....	25c
35c Quality fine white sheer India Linons.....	28c

Laces and Embroideries

1 Table of fine Vals and Torchon laces, up to 12½c—Sale.....	5c
1 Table of fine Vals and linen Torchon laces, up to 20c—Sale....	9c
1 Table of fine Irish Point and Mechlain laces, up to 25c—Sale	12½c
1 Table of fine Swiss and Nainsook embroideries, up to 45c—Sale	10c

Eminent Doctors Praise its Ingredients.

We refer to that boon to weak, nervous, suffering women known as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

Dr. John Fife one of the Editorial Staff of THE ECLECTIC MEDICAL REVIEW says of Unicorn root (*Helonias Diotica*) which is one of the chief ingredients of the "Favorite Prescription":

"A remedy which invariably acts as a uterine invigorator * * * makes for normal activity of the entire reproductive system." He continues: "Helenia we have a medicament which more fully answers the above purposes than any other drug with which I am acquainted. In the treatment of diseases peculiar to women it is seldom that a case is seen which does not respond to the action seen with Helenia as a remedial agent." Dr. Fife further says:

"The following are among the leading indications for Helenia (Unicorn root). Pain or aching in the back, with leucorrhoea; atonic (weak) conditions of the reproductive organs of women; mental depression and irritability associated with chronic diseases of the reproductive organs of women, constant sensation of heat in the region of the kidneys; menorrhagia (flooding); due to hardened condition of the reproductive system; amenorrhea (suppressed or absent monthly periods), arising from or accompanying an abnormal condition of the digestive organs and anaemic (thin blood) habit; dragging sensations in the extreme lower part of the abdomen."

If more or less of the above symptoms are present, no invalid woman can do better than take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, one of the leading ingredients of which is Unicorn root, or Helenia, and the medical properties of which it most faithfully represent.

Of Golden Seal root, another prominent ingredient of "Favorite Prescription," Prof. Finley Ellingwood, M. D., of Bennett Medical College, Chicago, says:

"It is an important remedy in disorders of the womb. In all catarrhal conditions of general enfeeblement, it is useful."

Prof. John M. Scudder, M. D., late of Cincinnati, says of Golden Seal root:

"In relation to its general effects on the system, there is no medicine used upon which the opinion of authority is so uniformly of opinion. It is universally regarded as the tonic useful in all debilitated states."

Prof. Bartholow, M. D., of Jefferson Medical College, says of Golden Seal:

"Valuable in uterine hemorrhage, menorrhagia (flooding) and congestive dysmenorrhea (painful menstruation)."

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription faithfully represents all the above named ingredients and cures the diseases for which they are recommended.

PLANT EXPLORATIONS.

Results of Professor Hansen's Trip Through Northern Asia.

HOW SIBERIA IS TO AID OUR FARMS

Species of Plants From Cold, Dry Belt
There to Be Transferred to Arid Regions in the United States—New Alfalfa Found to Rotate Wheat Crop of the Northwest—Alcohol Producing Potatoes.

Professor Niels E. Hansen of the University of South Dakota recently returned from an exploration of the cold, dry belt of northern Asia, where he was sent by Secretary Wilson to find plants that will grow in similar soil and climate in the United States, writes William E. Curtis, the Chicago Record-Herald's Washington correspondent. His journey was very successful, and he has brought back several valuable additions to the useful plants that grow in the semiarid belt between the Mississippi river and the Rocky mountains.

"Rotation in crops is absolutely necessary for the life of the soil, as everybody knows," said Secretary Wilson. "You can ruin a farm by planting the same crop on the same ground year after year, and it is the simplest rule of farming to rotate crops. That rule is difficult to apply in the semiarid regions because there are so few things that will grow there. We have found the durum wheat to be especially adapted to dry farming, and out in that western country, which used to be called a desert, the farmers have harvested between fifty and sixty million bushels this year, but they can grow wheat only so long. It exhausts the soil after a few crops. And they cannot afford to give nature a rest and time to prepare more plant food in her laboratory because they lose the use of the land. They cannot afford what we call 'summer fallowing,' which is plowing without a crop, and it was up to the agricultural department to find some alternate crop, something for them to rotate with. We have failed to make plants that need moisture grow in the dry regions, and if we conquer the desert, if we get the most there is out of the arid and semiarid regions, we've got to find plants that will endure the severe winters; that will grow in dry ground and pay the farmers a profit. That's the problem before us."

"Up in the middle of northern Asia, which is called 'the roof of the world,' the people have been successfully cultivating many plants under similar conditions and in similar soil. So I sent Professor Hansen of the University of South Dakota over to hunt for such as are suitable for our semiarid belt and will rotate with durum wheat all the way from the 'Panhandle' to Alaska. He has been three times in Russia and twice in Siberia. His first trip was made in 1894 for study. The department of agriculture sent him over in 1897 on a plant hunting expedition, and he brought back some very important samples. I sent him again in 1906, and he has just returned with three kinds of alfalfa—two that will grow in dry soil with light rainfall and intense cold and one that will grow in the woods. They are entirely new varieties, but have been grown on the cold, dry steppes of northern Asia for centuries. They have a yellow flower, while our alfalfa has a blue flower. Professor Hansen will take the seeds out to South Dakota, plant them and cultivate them so as to get the largest possible yield, and then we will distribute seed among the farmers of the arid belt to use as a

BAD FIRE AT RICHMOND.

complement to wheat as a rotating crop, and we hope they will do the business and enable the people of the dry belt to make a crop every year."

"In addition to this hardy alfalfa Professor Hansen brought back several new species of clover, with which the natives of northern Siberia fatten their stock and make hay. It grows in the coldest regions in a short summer, with very little rainfall, and we hope that it will do as well on this side of the world under similar conditions."

"Congress has passed an alcohol law in anticipation of the time when our people will have to go to the fields for light and power, and it was up to the agricultural department to provide them with the best plants in existence to make alcohol from. Professor Hansen was on the lookout for such things also. He investigated the alcohol business in the countries he visited and brought home seventeen barrels of what are called 'alcohol potatoes,' which will grow in dry ground and turn out 500 or 600 bushels to the acre. They are full of alcohol and are also very valuable for fattening stock, but they have a coarse fiber and are not delicate enough for table use. We expect to introduce those potatoes among the farmers of the United States and make 500 gallons of alcohol an acre in McDonald's career by intimating that he was more of an intriguer than fighter, and Senator Charles A. Culberson of Texas upholds the captain's courage. In his committee room to some friends he recently told a few occurrences in McDonald's career showing his ability to take care of himself if Senator Foraker ever sought to gratify his curiosity about the captain, says a Washington special dispatch to the New York Times.

One story about McDonald's action in defending a prisoner from a mob bent on lynching was illustrative of Mr. Culberson's statement that never in the history of the Texas rangers had a prisoner been taken away from one of them by a mob. McDonald was appointed captain of the rangers on Culberson's suggestion, and when Culberson became governor of Texas he renewed the appointment. That was about twelve years ago."

"Professor Hansen brought back several other interesting and valuable plants, but these are the things I sent him for, and he brought them. Hansen is a man who does things. He is an intelligent, intrepid fellow, full of resources, and nothing stops him. When he sees anything of value he knows it, and when he goes after anything he gets it. Up at Tomsk, in eastern Siberia, he was unable to find any clover seed, so he went out and bought a load of hay in the market and hired men to pick the seed out of it."

TWO CONCERN FINED.

Had Been Convicted of Combining to Monopolize an Industry.

New York, Jan. 18.—The MacAndrews & Forbes company of this city and the J. S. Young company of Baltimore, which were convicted recently in the United States circuit court here of unlawfully combining to monopolize the licorice paste industry, were fined a total of \$18,000 by Judge Hough. The MacAndrews & Forbes company was fined \$5,000 on each of the two counts upon which it was convicted, and the J. S. Young company \$4,000 on each of two counts.

Judge Hough said in his decision that he made the difference in the fines because he felt that there had been shown a difference in activity and responsibility on the part of the two companies. He granted a stay of execution of the fines, but denied a motion for a new trial.

Flames Threatened to Destroy Business Section of That City.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 23.—The retail business section of Richmond was threatened by a fire which broke out at 1:45 a. m. in the Williams building, a large brick building at the corner of Ninth and Gary streets. The flames, fanned by a high wind, threatened the destruction of the handsome Chamber of Commerce building. The flames made rapid headway. The entire fire department was called into service. A number of the largest tobacco factories are located in the vicinity and the spread of the fire in their direction caused great apprehension.

The Williams building is in the heart of the business portion of the city. In it were located the express offices, the Surbrug Tobacco company and the armory of the Richmond Blues, the oldest military organization in the United States and the most exclusive in Virginia.

The Blues' armory was stocked with 500,000 rounds of ammunition, which exploded and drove the crowds away from the streets surrounding the armory.

William Cameron, manager of the Surbrug Tobacco company, stated his stock was insured for about \$40,000, which will about protect the company. About 500 girls employed in the cigarette department will be thrown out of work.

All the handsome uniforms of the Blues were lost.

A woman was reported killed by a falling wall.

At 2:30 a. m. the fire was under control, having been confined to the 10-story building, which is a total loss.

In order to prove to you that Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for any form of itching, bleeding, or protruding piles, the manufacturers guarantee a cure. You can use it and if not cured get your money back. Mr. Casper Walton, laborer, Michigan City, Ind., says: "I work hard and live a great deal. The strain brought on an attack of piles. They itched and they protruded and bled. Nothing helped them until I used Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment. That cured them." 50c. a box at all dealers, or Dr. A. W. CHASE MEDICINE CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

HARRY MITCHELL,
310 Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

Furniture.
Tableware, Childrens Rockers, Doll Carriages
Art squares and Linoleum
for sale at
E. J. ROHNE, 719 Laurel.

H. P. DUNN & Co.

TEXAS GUN FIGHTER.

Capt. McDonald, Who Figures In Brownsville Inquiry.

HOW HE COWED A DETERMINED MOB

Prisoner Safe While He Guarded the Jail, Says Senator Culberson in Relating a Few Occurrences in the Captain's Life—Desperate Pistol Duel at Close Range in Which He Won, Though Severely Wounded.

Captain Bill McDonald, the Texas ranger who figures conspicuously in the inquiry into the acts of the negro soldiers involved in the Brownsville riot, is mentioned in Major Blockson's report as the man who would "charge hell with a bucket of water." Senator J. B. Foraker questions Captain McDonald's courage by intimating that he was more of an intriguer than fighter, and Senator Charles A. Culberson of Texas upholds the captain's courage. In his committee room to some friends he recently told a few occurrences in McDonald's career showing his ability to take care of himself if Senator Foraker ever sought to gratify his curiosity about the captain, says a Washington special dispatch to the New York Times.

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"McDonald went out on the gallery in front of the jail," said Senator Culberson, "carrying a rifle and I don't know how many guns in addition to his usual arsenal. He was close to the mob and above it. He brought his rifle forward, ready for use, and shouted out to the mob: 'I'm here to protect this prisoner. I have special orders from the governor to see that he gets a fair trial, and I'll protect his life with mine. If you get him you've got to get me first. You can do that, but I'll get some of you before you do it. The first man that puts a foot on that jail step, by God, I'll kill! Now, you get out!'

Not until later in the evening did that remark strike the Walshes as especially peculiar. Mephistopheles got the razor and shaved in his dressing room. Then he reappeared and joined the dancers. He selected a charming young Egyptian dancer as his special attraction. He devoted himself to her with more than Mephistophelian courtesy and insistence. In fact, he was so insistent in his attentions that the comparatively new husband of the Egyptian dancer finally appealed to Mr. Walsh, and he spoke to Mephistopheles.

"I didn't have time to shave," continued the guest. Then, to help along, he turned to Mrs. Walsh and said: "I hope you like the costume. I should have liked it to be a little more accurate, but it was obtained in great haste, as I have just got out."

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"They did get out, and McDonald was left alone after that. It was four or five days before the sheriff came back, and meantime the excitement had died out, so that the judge thought it would be safe for McDonald to go back home and that danger of a lynching was over. McDonald turned his prisoner over to the sheriff and took the train for home, but before he had gone thirty miles a mob took the prisoner from the sheriff, hanged him to a telegraph pole in the middle of the town and filled him full of bullets."

Another story was about a fight McDonald had with Sheriff Matthews of Childress county, who had been angered with him because the ranger had been sent into the county to clean up work that the sheriff couldn't handle. There were hard words between the two men about it, and finally Matthews went up to Quannah, the headquarters of McDonald, and the men met on the street. They caught sight of each other at a distance of 200 or 300 feet and walked straight up to close quarters. When they were within a few feet of each other Matthews said:

"We might as well come to an understanding about this matter right now, McDonald."

"All right," responded the ranger. "I'm ready."

That sort of an "understanding" being a gun fight, both men drew their pistols in an instant and began fighting. The citizens of Quannah looked on from safe vantage and presently saw the combatants enveloped in a ring of smoke. Out of this fog of fighting McDonald presently emerged, walked to the edge of the sidewalk and sat down. Matthews sat down on the walk where the fight had taken place. Both were desperately wounded, and Matthews died in a few hours, after messages of reconciliation had been exchanged with McDonald.

"I knew Matthews was a dead shot," McDonald afterward said to Culberson, "and that if I didn't get him right at the start it would be all over with me. So I fired for his heart, and I knew I hit where I aimed. But there wasn't the slightest change of expression to show he had been hit. I thought he must have on a mail shirt. So I began shooting at his neck."

It was a bullet through the throat that did for Matthews. When they picked the sheriff up to dress his wound they found a big, fat pocketbook, full of papers, in his coat directly over his heart. There was a bullet flattened out among the papers.

Progress In Kansas.

A Kansas City man recently succeeded in getting a patent on an electric motor fastened on a cow's back, the electricity being generated by a dynamo attached to her tail, says the Osawatomie (Kan.) Globe. It strains the milk and hangs up the pail and the strainer. A small phonograph accompanies the outfit and yells "So!" when the cow moves. If she kicks, a hinged arm catches the milk stool and lams her over the back.

1907.

I kind o' superstitious 'bout de numbers dat I see.
Dat figure "6" it somehow alius puts me ill at ease.

Some folks profess to like it, but I might as well confess.

As far as I's concerned it's been unlucky mo' or less.

When fust day put dat number up about a year agoless.

I says: "Dat don' look good to me." 'cause sixes is for sho'.

My own particular hoodoo, so I kep' it up all year.

A-whisperin', "Come seven!" An' now o' seven's here!

I feels jes' like a winner when I sees dat number show.

Though sometimes I's gone broke a-guessin' in how 'twas winter go.

But it sort o' looks familiar, like an old an' shoo' nuff friend.

I's gwinter keep my courage up an' play it to de end—

So keep dem days a-rollin' wif de sun-shine an' de song.

When once de luck gits started it'll keep a-comin' strong.

I ain' afraid to take a chance on what dis year will be.

'Cause dat ol' number "7," it looks mighty good to me!

—Washington Star.

CRAZY MEPHISTO'S PRANKS.

Unbidden Guest Upset Thomas F. Walsh's Ball.

Mephistopheles came to the Thomas F. Walsh masked ball in Washington on New Year's eve, and, as usual, uninvited except by himself, and also, as usual, he kicked up a row, says a Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Mr. and Mrs. Walsh had planned a very jolly but quiet little affair, sending out only 210 cards and taking special care in the list. With each invitation there was included a card of admission, without which none of the invited could gain entrance. It was the natural supposition of the hosts that these cards would be properly protected, but after the exit of Mephistopheles there was a scrutiny of the cards deposited at the different dressing room doors. Several were found to bear the names of persons known not to be in Washington that night.

Mephistopheles came early. He was properly built for his role and as gorgeously attired as ever was Edouard de Reszke on the Metropolitan stage. He had dined rather more sparingly than his fellow guests, and as he greeted his hosts he made that fact known.

"Could I by chance," he said pleasantly, "have such a thing as a glass of milk?"

Mephistopheles was soon supplied. Then he asked if he might borrow a razor. That rather startled Mr. Walsh, but it did not arouse any suspicion as to the character of his guest. He rather put it down to the natural playfulness of the occasion.

"I didn't have time to shave," continued the guest. Then, to help along, he turned to Mrs. Walsh and said: "I hope you like the costume. I should have liked it to be a little more accurate, but it was obtained in great haste, as I have just got out."

Not until later in the evening did that remark strike the Walshes as especially peculiar. Mephistopheles got the razor and shaved in his dressing room. Then he reappeared and joined the dancers. He selected a charming young Egyptian dancer as his special attraction.

He devoted himself to her with more than Mephistophelian courtesy and insistence. In fact, he was so insistent in his attentions that the comparatively new husband of the Egyptian dancer finally appealed to Mr. Walsh, and he spoke to Mephistopheles.

"I didn't have time to shave," said Senator Culberson, "carrying a rifle and I don't know how many guns in addition to his usual arsenal. He was close to the mob and above it. He brought his rifle forward, ready for use, and shouted out to the mob: 'I'm here to protect this prisoner. I have special orders from the governor to see that he gets a fair trial,

COMING REVOLUTION.

Its General Symptoms as Described by Tolstoi.

"COLD CRUELTY OF THE RICH."

Noted Novelist Sees External Signs of a Revolution In Intensified Struggle of Classes and in Anger and Despair of the Poor—Says Real Christianity Will Replace One That Is Perverted.

I think that at present the life of the Christian nations is near the line which separates the end of the old age from the beginning of the new age, writes Count Leo Tolstoi in the New York American. I think that this is the beginning of the great revolution which has been preparing for almost 2,000 years throughout the Christian world, a revolution which is to replace perverted Christianity and the mastery of some and slavery of others emanating from it, by real Christianity, by the recognition of the equality of all mankind based upon it and by real freedom for all people. I see the external signs of this in the intensified struggle of the classes among all nations, in the cold cruelty of the rich, in the anger and despair of the poor, in the senseless, mad, ever growing armaments of all governments.

Such are the general symptoms of the coming revolution, or, rather, of the state of readiness for the revolution, in which the Christian nations find themselves. The historical signs or the impulse which is to start the revolution are the recent Russo-Japanese war and the outbreak of the revolution among the Russian people.

The victory of the Japanese over the Russians has demonstrated to all military nations that the military power is no longer in their hands, but has passed, or will soon pass, to other un-Christian-hands, for it will not be hard for all the un-Christian nations of Asia and Africa that are oppressed by the Christians to emulate the example of the Japanese, to learn the technique of the warfare of which we are so proud, and not only free themselves, but wipe all the Christian governments off the face of the earth.

We look at the pyramids of Egypt, and we are terrified at the cruelty and the folly of the people that gave orders to build them and at those that fulfilled their orders, but how much more cruel, how much more absurd are the thirty-six story buildings which the people of today are erecting in the cities, feeling proud of them. There is the earth with its grass, its forests, its pure air, the clear water, the sun, the birds, the animals, and yet people are making terrible efforts and obstructing the sun from the view of other people and are erecting thirty-six story structures where there are no trees or grass and where everything—the water and the air—are foul, where all food is adulterated and where life is hard, unwholesome. Is not this a sign of the madness of humanity, which not only does these absurdities, but is even proud of them?

There are times when in the life of mankind, even as in the life of an individual, an error committed in the past is suddenly revealed, and the way to remedy that error also becomes clear. These are times of revolutions. The Christian nations are at present in such a state as this.

It would seem that it is natural for a man whose spiritual powers are not depraved or weak, when finding himself in a humiliating position, to say to himself: "Why should I do this? I want to live my own life; I want to decide for myself what I like, what is useful to me and what I am to do. Leave me alone with your Russia, France, Britain. Let those that need them guard these countries. I don't need them. You take everything from me by force. You can kill me, but I do not want to—I cannot and I will not—participate in my own enslavement." It seems that it would be natural to act thus, but nobody does.

Some do not act thus because their interests are so intertwined with the interests of the ruling classes that this enslavement is profitable to them. Mr. Rockefeller cannot desire to refuse to obey the laws of his land, because the laws of that land make it possible for him to amass and keep his millions to the detriment of the interests of the mass of the people; nor can the directors of Mr. Rockefeller's enterprises desire to refuse to obey such laws, nor can the servants of these directors nor the servants of these servants.

Silk Flowers For the Table. One of the newest and most artistic table decorations designed for the hostess for whom cut flowers are not available is of flowers made of ribbon or silk, with natural greens to show them off, says the New York Press. Miss Satterlee, daughter of the bishop of Washington, who is always seeking new things for her Girls' Friendly society, tells of the way a hostess decked her table when she was asked to luncheon in eastern Maryland. In the center of the snowy cloth was a large green straw box, homemade and graceful, and the lid was covered with pink roses and garlands of trailing honeysuckle. But when the luncheon was over the hostess lifted the lid of her centerpiece and displayed her favors, an assortment of similar ribbon roses, dainty as if they had just been plucked from the garden.

Not "Hello," but "I Listen." Telephone girls in France must no longer say "allo," but "Ecoute" (I listen), says Le Figaro de Paris. This is one of the new postmaster general's "reforms."

CONGRESSMEN'S LUXURIES.

Official Property Lists Which Would Have Delighted Mrs. Trollope.

Dear old Mrs. Trollope, who was so bitter with us a long time ago that she wrote an entertaining book scoring us for our domestic manners, would be hugely delighted if she could read the lists of public property in possession of the sergeant at arms of the senate and the doorkeeper of the house, writes a Washington correspondent of the New York Post. The two favorite vices of American men, Mrs. Trollope found, were spitting and sitting with their feet cocked higher than their heads. In the lists of property belonging to the senate and house she would perhaps find corroborative testimony to bear out the first charge. In the committee room of Representative Sereno E. Payne are thirteen cupboards, of which five are china. He has forty-four chairs, not including five of another kind described as "easy." All of the other committee rooms are provided with the Trollope abomination, but not so lavishly.

The sergeant at arms of the senate has among his stores a number of things which bespeak comfort if not absolute luxury. He carries quantities of violet and white rose and Jockey Club soap, hair tonics, bottles of cologne, oil for massaging, chamomile skins, bay rum, witch hazel, sea salt, silver nail polishing brushes, large lemon squeezers, snuff, two and three grain quinine pills, bath sponges and, most curious entry of all, "twenty-four bottles pond lily." No less than twenty-one different sorts of soap are on the list for the use of senators.

PHONING AROUND THE TABLE

Novel Feature of a Tin Wedding Celebration.

The merriest dinner party entertained in many seasons at the Chevy Chase club took place there the other evening when Mr. and Mrs. Nevil Monroe Hopkins invited a company of fifty friends to celebrate the tenth anniversary of their marriage, says a Washington special dispatch to the New York Times.

The company, chiefly contemporaries of the hosts and some younger friends, was seated at one large table, but that no one might miss an opportunity of conversing with everybody else a telephone was placed at each cover, with a regular switchboard and a trained operator installed for the evening.

The repast began soon after 8 o'clock with a cocktail drunk from little red tin cups. The poinsettia blossoms decorating the table were in tin bowls and loving cups made for the occasion and all courses possible served from tin plates.

An orchestra played in the musicians' gallery throughout the evening, but at times was almost lost in the din made by fifty odd musical instruments, all of tin, which were souvenirs. Congratulations by wireless added to the novelty and interest of the evening, as also did the sudden appearance of several fake policemen, who came to enforce the Maryland license law, which prohibits cocktails and champagne even in tin cups.

To Make Garden on Seashore.

Long ago it was said an American could do almost anything if he had the money. A man who has refused to join the brigade of rich Americans who "would rather live in England" finds Long Island satisfactory and is planning to show that a garden may be made to grow on the exposed seashore, says the New York Press. He has sunk an Italian garden on the west side of his house and built a glass wall on the east side, so that only balmy breezes may toy with the shrubs and flowers. The view from the windows will have the charm of variety, for while on one side it is rugged and wild, on the other will be the beautiful and picturesque garden.

Nursemaid Motorist.

A motorist's wife recently advertised for a nursemaid, and the young person engaged was told that she would be required to take the children out in the car now and then, says the London Autocar. "Very well, ma'am," was the reply. "I have my own motor costume." "And on one of the first drives," said the mistress, "she volunteered to relieve my driver at the wheel."

The Still Life.

Still life upon the farm—
What sylvan charm!
Now let us sing,
Loud let the chanson ring,
Not of the simple life
And simple wife,
But of the many hands that till
The soil and tend the still!

For with denatured alcohol
The farmers, each and all,
May still

The wolf across the sill
Keep; any rural swain who's willing
May do a little home distilling
And sell his distillation

Throughout creation,
And, thus replenishing his till,
He may be happy still.

Still—
And here's a bitter pill—
He cannot quench his burning
Thirst and ease his yearning
For red eye forty rod,
Though from his private sod
He takes

The stuff that makes
Large alcoholic lakes,
For all

His alcohol—
Oh, bitterness and gall!—
Is locked within a tank
Strong as a vaulted bank

Till Uncle Sam comes round and dopes
The spirits, blasting thus his hopes.

But still

Not all is ill;

Some joy is left;

He is not all bereft;

Some comfort still abides,

Because the law provides,

Though tedious labor mar

And joy be flown afar,

Each farmer, if he will,

May keep a little still.

—Robertus Love in New York Sun.

VISIONS OF DEAD CHUM

Lawyer Tells How He Twice Saw Former College Mate.

SAYS IT IS A HARVARD PAOT.

While Students at the University Each Agreed That First to Die Would Communicate With the Other—Attorney's Former Companion Tried to Speak—Psychical Research Society to Investigate.

Strange visions that appeared to him twice on consecutive days have led a noted lawyer of New York to invoke the aid of the American Society of Psychical Research in an investigation to find an explanation of the phenomenon, says the New York Herald. To convince the scientists of his sincerity he has sworn to an affidavit which describes in detail the visions which he saw, not in a dream, but during the activities of business.

While a student at Harvard the attorney in question entered into an agreement with a classmate that the one dying first should appear to the other after death. His chum has since died, and in the picture that has now twice presented itself he has vividly seen the youth of his college days. He believes that the psychic vagary is a result of the pact made at Harvard. Professors William James and Josiah Boyce of Harvard university are taking part in the investigation. The lawyer asserts that he is not a spiritualist and has never believed to any extent in the mystic.

In the affidavit the dead friend is referred to as W. and another chum who also appeared in the visions as C. The affidavit reads in part as follows:

"I retired to my apartment about midnight night before last (Jan. 5) and was then in full possession of my normal senses. Nevertheless, without any transitory state, I found myself in a strange city, with my friend C., walking along a brick sidewalk beside a row of low two story wooden houses painted a greenish gray. I appeared to be looking at the backs of these houses, and the back yard of one of them was arranged in a sort of bower, with tables and chairs, evidently for the refreshment of passersby. C. and I sat down and ordered and drank a glass of beer. We then noticed that there was a passageway through the house, and a greenward and sunlight were visible at the end, so we walked through.

"We found ourselves in an oval, possibly 300 yards long, entirely surrounded by the same style of house.

"We continued our walk around the oval, and to the astonishment of both of us we saw W. coming toward us. I was so astonished that I took no notice of his clothes, but he had the well remembered smile upon his face, his cheeks were ruddy, and his eyes were bright, and I remember that his hair continued down beside his ears rather farther than I had ever seen it before, so as to form a sort of curly side whisker for just an inch or two. He extended his hand and his jaws moved as if he were trying to say something, but could not articulate. Both C. and I were too much astonished to say a word, and that emotion or perhaps a less creditable one kept our hands at our sides. W. again extended his hand and again tried to articulate, his eyes gleaming with the interest of what he was about to say and the color becoming still more brilliant in his cheeks as he found himself unable to say it.

"I said to C. in a low tone, 'W. died five years ago.' Then I remember reaching forward my hand to grasp W.'s. Then I found myself again. I was in my study, wide awake, my brain as clear as it ever had been. The whole occurrence was so vivid that I felt that it was a visitation, and I rejected the idea that it was a dream. I was rather busy next day and had no opportunity of referring to the matter in conversation to any one. Last night I did nothing unusual and as before retired to my apartments without having had anything to eat or drink. Immediately the vision of the previous night came back to me.

"This time C. and I were again in the oval. The sun was even brighter than before and the grass a deeper and more brilliant green. The noises of the factories could still be heard with the same resonance as before, and we decided that we must find out where we were. With that end in view we kept on toward the exit of the oval. Here we found a passageway roofed over so that the roof made a continuous line with the roofs of the houses on either side. The passageway was apparently twenty or thirty feet long. The sun was high in the heavens, so that one side of the passageway was in shadow, and as we turned in we saw W. standing in the shadow. His back was toward the wall, and this time I noticed almost with terror that he wore a suit of evening clothes. He had no hat on, and his well remembered bald spot, with its curly boundary, was plainly visible even in the shadow. His face was ruddy, and the brighter light on the other side of the passage was reflected brilliantly in his brown eyes.

"Again I found myself with my brain active and absolutely clear, but with my eyes almost unseeing as a result of the sudden change from that brilliant noonday sun."

The lawyer, whose attested statement was drawn by Henry Quimby, immediately communicated with his friend C. to learn whether he had experienced anything out of the ordinary on the nights of the two visions. His perplexity was increased when he learned that C. had been strangely ill and during the forty-eight hours in which the two visions occurred he had been unconscious.

ODD WEDDING FEAST.

Rabbit, Calf and Pig Lodge Members Gifts, Put to Good Use.

Henry S. Dunning of Montclair, N. J., entertained seventy-five brothers of his lodge the other night at a feast as a return for their wedding gifts of a menagerie of live stock two months ago, says the New York World.

The first course looked like a rabbit and tasted like a rabbit, for the host insisted on each of the seventy-five tasting the morsel.

"Brethren," said he, "it was the dainty Maltese pussy cat you gave me."

The company was aghast until a waiter appeared with the selfsame pussy cat in his arms and explained that the first course was a really truly rabbit.

After that came the young sucking pig with a baked apple in his mouth and his toes pointing upward. The pig in life had been part of the menagerie. Above the pig hung Polly, the parrot, who had been trained to say, "Eat, you cannibals; eat pig!"

The calf that in life had been the pride of the givers was served friends, breaded, stuffed, boiled, baked and fried. The quacking duck no longer quacked as it was brought forth from the oven with the rooster, roasted to a brown.

Among the other gifts of the lodge members to the bridegroom were a poodle, a canary bird, the cat and a white mouse. The diners examined all the courses carefully, but discovered nothing to verify their suspicions. When the cloth was cleared away after coffee and cigars the poodle, the canary, the white mouse and the cat were produced to set at ease the more timid of the guests.

HOTEL ON THE WATER.

Unique Scheme For Monte Carlo of American Origin.

Next year Monte Carlo is to have a unique hotel, a great ocean liner with 1,500 rooms, which will be anchored off the port of Monaco, says a special cablegram to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Naturally only an American could be guilty of such a freak. This American was recently annoyed because the proprietor of the hotel at Monte Carlo, where he had been accustomed to stay every season, refused to let him have the rooms he usually occupied, as they happened just then to be in the possession of an oriental. The American was furious and offered to buy the hotel. This was also refused. Then he said that he would have his revenge.

Next season he would transport bodily some big hotel to Monte Carlo and would take away half of the customers. He found, in fact, a big transatlantic liner which is being built for an English company, but had been refused because there had been some mistake in the lines. The unfinished ship was just the thing for the American millionaire. He purchased her for spot cash, and next year she will float as a luxurious hotel off the harbor of Monte Carlo.

PRAYER FOR REPORTERS.

Daily Services to Begin Work of Kalamazoo Gazette.

John A. Ross, managing editor of the Kalamazoo (Mich.) Gazette, announced the other day that the news department of the Gazette would be opened every day in the future with prayer by himself or ministers of the city, says a Kalamazoo special to the New York World.

The announcement created surprise, as Ross until recently had expressed but little religious sentiment.

"I believe that the reporters will be able to do better work and that the object of the newspaper will be more thoroughly reached in this way than heretofore," was Ross' explanation.

Mr. Bryce Incog.

The last time James Bryce, the new British ambassador to the United States, visited this country was two years ago last summer, when he landed in Boston. He is a very modest gentleman, and he prefers to travel incognito, when he can conveniently do so, says the Boston Herald. So it happened that on his last voyage hither neither his name nor that of Mrs. Bryce, who came with him, appeared on the passenger list, and his fellow voyagers did not suspect his identity until after several days out. Meanwhile Mr. Bryce had the pleasure of asking his table companions all about this country and its institutions. And they glibly answered his naive questions, never suspecting that they were talking with the author of "The American Commonwealth." Fancy their chagrin later on when they discovered by accident that they had been undertaking to enlighten an inquisitive foreigner who knew far more about their institutions than they did!

A Monkey Man.

An interesting discovery has been made by the well known Heidelberg scientist, Professor Klaatsch, who is now pursuing anthropological studies in Australia, says the London Mail. The professor says that while examining some Australasian natives arrested for killing a white man in Port Arthur he found that one of the men had feet and hands of exactly the same shape and appearance as those of monkeys. The natives on his inquiries stated that in the hitherto unexplored regions between the rivers Daly and Victoria numerous people have similar hands and feet and otherwise bear a strong resemblance to large monkeys. This is the first time that these characteristics have been discovered in a human being.

The senate adopted a resolution introduced by Senator L. O. Cooke providing for a committee of three members from the senate and four from the house to investigate the taxation of ore lands.

Senator D. M. Gunn of Grand Rapids introduced a bill providing for the judges of both supreme and district courts and for the state officers, while Senator D. M. Gunn of Grand Rapids introduced a bill providing for increasing the pay of the district judges.

Resolutions for an investigation to determine whether there is a lumber trust and make recommendations for remedial legislation were introduced in both branches of the legislature.

COMMITTEES NAMED

SPEAKER JOHNSON ANNOUNCES

ASSIGNMENTS OF HOUSE MEMBERS.

DAR HALL AND E. E. SMITH HEAD

IMPORTANT COMMITTEES IN THE SENATE.

St. Paul, Jan. 17.—Speaker L. H. Johnson has announced the standing committees of the house. The reading of the list was attended with great interest, as the make-up of the committees has been shrouded in mystery. Even some of the important chairmanships were kept secret. L. C. Spooner of Morris, who heads the important railroad committee

INSANITIES OF THE SANE

SERIOUS, YET FUNNY

UNCONSCIOUS HUMOR THAT HELPS TO PUT SPICE IN LIFE.

Some Examples of Delightful Incongruities in Speaking, Writing and Painting That Appeal Strongly to the Sense of the Ridiculous.

Nothing has added more to the merriment of the world than the unintentional, unconscious humor of writers, public speakers and, in fact, all classes and conditions of men and women. And there is none so delightful. It far exceeds in mirth provoking quality the cold blooded humor of the professional wits.

We Americans are a fun loving people, and we must and will have our jollity. Some one has said with certain truth: "With all our vanity, energy and unrest, we are not a dull, cheerless people. Sour faced fellows, yellow and dyspeptic, are to be met with in our cars and on our streets, but they are not the type of the American, for he is as ready for a laugh as for a speculation, as fond of a joke as an office."

And the joke is all the more enjoyable when it is spontaneous. The greater the stress and strain of life the greater the need and demand for humor, and no one deprecates the value of humor excepting those who have none of this good gift to their portion. "Sunset" Cox, one of the wittiest men of his day, says in his book, "Why We Laugh." "Eliminate from the literature and conduct of any one people the amusing and the amused faculty, and you produce a sterility as dull and uninteresting as the cinders and ashes of the volcanic fields of Iceland. But include the amusing element within the experience and history of mankind, and no description of luxuriance, with grape, olive, nectarine and orange, such as makes the vales of Portugal a perennial smile, is adequate to emphasize the contrast."

One could not well instance a more amusing blunder than that in a painting of the "Blessed Virgin" in an old church in Spain. In this painting the Virgin is represented as sitting on a red velvet sofa fondling a cat with one hand, while with the other she is pouring coffee from a silver coffeeepot. This is as amusing as a painting in a German church representing the sacrifice of Isaac by Abraham. In this painting Abraham is about to discharge a huge pistol at Isaac when an angel descends and pours a pitcher of water on the pan of the pistol, thereby saving Isaac.

The writer once saw a crude painting of King Herod with a pair of spectacles painted on his nose. There is a very old painting of St. Peter denying the Saviour, and several of the Roman soldiers in the background have pipes in their mouths.

Those who are on the lookout for them will find many amusing blunders in the daily papers and in periodicals of all kinds. It was but the other day that the writer saw Miss Fanny Crosby referred to in a religious paper as the "author of so many blind poems." And it was a great metropolitan daily that one morning gave its readers the following information regarding the wrecking of a ship the night before: "The captain swam ashore and succeeded in saving the life of his wife. She was insured in the Northern Marine Insurance company and carried a cargo of cement."

Equally amusing as an instance of unconscious humor was the statement made by another paper regarding the capsizing of a boat at sea. It said that "but one life was lost, and that was found afterward."

He must be sadly deficient in humor who does not find himself amused by a sign like the following seen in the window of a shoemaker: "Any respectable man, woman or child can have a fit in this shop." It was an enterprising furrier who placed a card in his window stating that for the benefit of the ladies he would make "muffins, bows, etc., out of their own skins."

The library is to reach the people of the remote rural districts. The postal laws will afford protection for the library. And farmers and inhabitants of villages who are expected to patronize the library most are more permanently located than the ordinary city library patron.

"According to statistics which Mr.

Lewis is using in plans for the new library, more than 50,000,000 people live in villages and rural districts, removed from the facilities afforded by the Carnegie libraries. He finds that there is a population of 25,000,000 or 30,000,000 within a radius of 500 miles of St. Louis. This area contains 83 per cent of the rural mail routes of the country.

Courses of lectures by leading thinkers, printed in pamphlets, are also contemplated for the patrons of the proposed library. For these a charge of perhaps 25 cents a year would be made.

"In this instance again the large number of patrons will doubtless reduce the cost," said Mayor Lewis. "It is expected in this way to reach 100,000 families with the lectures, which delivered in the lecture room would reach only 500 or 600 persons."

A third writer gives this amusing description of the appearance of some one she referred to as "the bell of the ball": "She was clad in some soft, clinging, fleecy, vapory stuff of purest white that gave the appearance of a bit of detached cloud floating in the sky. She wore no ornament with the exception of several bits of rare brie-a-brac gathered in a foreign clime."

A charming bit of purely unconscious humor was that noticed by some visitors to a great English coal mine. At the mouth of the great central shaft hundreds of feet deep was a placard bearing these words:

"Please do not tumble down the shaft!"—Detroit Free Press.

Market Rate.

Some of these big magazine editors are humorous at times. In response to this inquiry from an amateur, "What does poetry bring in New York?" one of them replied:

"We have no regular prices, but if you ship it in crates or carloads we believe that you can realize 1½ cents a pound for it."

He is great who is what he is from nature and who never reminds us of others.—Emerson.

BIG POSTAL LIBRARY.

Unique Project Proposed For University City, Mo.

THE AID OF CARNEGIE SOUGHT.

Mayor Lewis of University City Guarantees to Raise Same Amount of Money Steel King Might Contribute. Scheme Made Practicable by Many Rural Routes and Cheap Mail, He Says.

Plans are under way for founding a great postal library in University City, Mo. In operation it would be unlike every library in existence. The proposed institution would serve the people of the farms and villages, all books to be drawn by mail and delivered to readers by mail or express, says the St. Louis Republic.

The installation of the rural free delivery makes the idea practicable, its promoter believes. There would be no reading rooms, no taking out books in person, none of the arrangements of ordinary libraries.

A proposition has been made by Mayor E. G. Lewis of University City to Andrew Carnegie, asking him to cooperate in endowing this unique library. Mr. Lewis has written that he will raise in University City and St. Louis an amount equal to any sum Mr. Carnegie might contribute. If Mr. Carnegie contributes \$200,000, the mayor will raise and contribute that sum, the former steel master's gift to be conditioned upon Mr. Lewis securing his quota in a short time. Mr. Carnegie is to give either the building or the library.

The radical departure of this proposed library from all existing ones lies in its working scheme, which is based on the cheap mail and express rates for printed matter. The volume of business done is expected to make the cost for the individual subscriber exceedingly small. Mayor Lewis says that operating expenses would be much less than in existing libraries, because no clerks would be needed for personal attendance upon subscribers. The new plan would also insure a saving of time and a smaller force of librarians, he believes.

If the project materializes, the books will be taken to the express companies and to the mails in large quantities, assorted in receptacles for their destination in the same manner as the output of large publishing houses. By this arrangement the cost of sending one volume will be about 2 cents by mail. Mr. Lewis believes that the express companies can be induced to make a rate of one-half a cent a pound within a radius of 500 miles of St. Louis, since most of the books will be sent by express.

Mr. Lewis has designed a mailing carton into which the books can be quickly slipped and protected from damage in transit.

"The books will be specially bound for the requirements of the library," said Mr. Lewis. "The customary heavy binding will be removed and a pliable, light binding adapted for mailing and express purposes substituted. The books will be printed on light, thin paper. Adapted for this peculiar system, the proposed building differs from prevailing library structures. The space ordinarily taken for reading rooms will be given to mailing and express apartments.

"Patrons of the library will be required to make a small deposit, perhaps \$1, and pay a small yearly fee. This will not be enough to defray the running expenses of the institution. It is expected to endow the library to meet operating expenses by asking each of the hundreds of thousands of subscribers to contribute a small sum, probably only 10 cents."

"The loss of books is expected to be less than in the usual library. The postal laws will afford protection for the library. And farmers and inhabitants of villages who are expected to patronize the library most are more permanently located than the ordinary city library patron.

"The library is to reach the people of the remote rural districts. The plan of the Carnegie libraries at present established permits them to reach only the residents of the larger cities."

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"In this instance again the large number of patrons will doubtless reduce the cost," said Mayor Lewis. "It is expected in this way to reach 100,000 families with the lectures, which delivered in the lecture room would reach only 500 or 600 persons."

West Virginia Problem.

A knotty legal question has come to the surface in Webster county, W. Va., says the Morgantown Chronicle. One man stole another man's skunk. It was a wild animal, which was privileged to roam where it pleased, and it recognized no owner, lord or master. But in the course of its perambulations it entered upon the land of a man named Ziecafoose, who set up a claim to the visitor because it was on his land, and when a predatory mountain lion came down like a wolf on the fold and carried away the dead carcass of the animal Mr. Ziecafoose set up a claim that it was his property. Was it?

He is great who is what he is from nature and who never reminds us of others.—Emerson.

A MYSTERIOUS CARD.

Mark Twain's Odd Request and How Mrs. Cleveland Received It.

When I was leaving Hartford for Washington upon one occasion my wife said: "I have written a small warning and put it in a pocket of your dress vest. When you are dressing to go to the authors' reception at the White House you will naturally put your fingers in your vest pocket, according to your custom, and you will find that little note there. Read it carefully and do as it tells you. I cannot be with you, and so I delegate my sentry duties to this little note. If I should give you the warning by word of mouth now it would pass from your head and be forgotten in a few minutes."

It was President Cleveland's first term. I had never seen his wife, the young, the beautiful, the good hearted, the sympathetic, the fascinating. Sure enough, just as I had finished dressing to go to the White House, I found that little note, which I had long ago forgotten. It was a grave little note, a serious little note, like its writer, but it made me laugh. Livy's gentle gravities often produced that effect upon me where the expert humorist's best joke would have failed, for I do not laugh easily.

When we reached the White House and I was shaking hands with the president he started to say something, but I interrupted him and said:

"If your excellency will excuse me I will come back in a moment, but now I have a very important matter to attend to, and it must be attended to at once."

I turned to Mrs. Cleveland, the young, the beautiful, the fascinating, and gave her my card, on the back of which I had written "He didn't," and I asked her to sign her name below those words.

She said: "He didn't? He didn't what?"

"Oh," I said, "never mind! We cannot stop to discuss that now. This is urgent. Won't you please sign your name?" I handed her a fountain pen.

"Why," she said, "I cannot commit myself in that way. Who is it that didn't? And what is it that he didn't?"

"Oh," I said, "time is flying, flying, flying! Won't you take me out of my distress and sign your name to it? It's all right. I give you my word it's all right."

She looked nonplussed, but hesitatingly and mechanically she took the pen and said:

"I will sign it. I will take the risk. But you must tell me all about it right afterward, so that you can be arrested before you get out of the house in case there should be anything criminal about this."

Then she signed, and I handed her Mrs. Clemens' note, which was very brief, very simple and to the point. It said, "Don't wear your arctics in the White House." It made her shout, and at my request she summoned a messenger, and we sent that card at once to the mail on its way to Mrs. Clemens in Hartford.—Mark Twain's Autobiography in North American Review.

Water in Old London.

London's original water supply, says the Chicago Daily News, was the river Thames, and every apprentice was supplied with a water tankard for transporting liquid to the house. As early as 1719 there were "water thieves," for in this year a wex chandler in Fleet street had bi craft perced a pipe of the conduit withynne the ground, and so conveyed the water into his cellar; wherefore he was jugid to ride through the citie with a conduit upon his hedde." The first official water supply for London was made in Germany. In 1582 Peter Maurice, a German, made an engine at London bridge by which water was conveyed in lead pipes to the citizens' houses, and he and his descendants became rich on the proceeds.

Christmas Island.

"I spent last Christmas on Christmas island," said a globe trotter. "In the morning I bathed in the sea and in the afternoon, dressed in white flannel, I played tennis. Christmas island is in the Indian ocean. It is always summer there. The thermometer never falls below 70 and never rises above 90 in the shade. There's always a cool, pure wind from the southeast. Fresh fruit and flowers and vegetables are as plentiful in January as in July. This little paradise is nine miles long and ten miles wide."

Treating the Insane.

In 1796 William Tuke, a Quaker, opened the first national asylum for the insane in York, England. A few years earlier a Frenchman named Pinel had made a similar effort to restore the mentally deficient to the rank of human beings. Pinel's plan was that of nonrestraint, a system then unheard of and, of course, to be ridiculed as a preposterous heresy. It is now being followed everywhere.

Her Plan.

He—Do you believe in long engagements? She—It all depends. He—I don't understand. She—if he has plenty of money and is inclined to be liberal a long engagement is the thing, but if he cannot afford boxes at the opera and such things I always make his regime very short.

Countering a Touch.

"Don't you think you're wasting your time talking the value of economy to Blank? He hasn't any money."

"I know, but I have."—Detroit Free Press.

There are stars so distant that a flying machine moving at the rate of 500 miles an hour would require 500,000 years to reach them.

STORIES OF THE SHAH

Instances of Persia's Late Ruler's Kind Heartedness.

HOW HE AMUSED HIMSELF ABROAD

Prank Played by His Majesty on an Old Woman Selling Toy Balloons. His Experience With a Dentist in Paris—A Sample of His Marksman-ship and Obstinate Features of His Wonderful Globe of the World.

Muzafir-ed-Din, the late shah of Persia, was extremely kind hearted, says the Philadelphia Public Ledger. Once he had to sign the death warrant of a gang of hill robbers. He inquired into their case and learned that they had been leading a hard life, and, turning to them, he said: "Poor fellows! I suppose you robbed because you wanted something to eat," and he ordered their release. The late shah's father was very severe. Once his buffoon's antics were too much for him, and he ordered his instant execution. In his agony the poor fellow remembered the words of a Persian poet, "Fear kings, women and poets." But in his case it was not too late. He was saved by the intercession of the sadrazam (grand vizier), thus learning by bitter experience not to jest with kings.

The fate of his court poet laureate was also not to be envied. On one occasion Muzafir-ed-Din read to him one of his own poems and asked for his opinion. "Even if I deserve your majesty's anger," said the candid poet, "I must say that it is anything but poetry." The shah, feeling insulted, cried out to those who waited on him, "Take this ass to the stable!" After a little while, becoming calmer, he tried the poet once more, this time with a fresh set of verses. When he had finished reading, the poet started to go away. "Where are you going?" asked the shah. "To the stable, your majesty," was the reply of the poet. This time the shah enjoyed the joke, and the poet was forgiven.

Muzafir-ed-Din was also open handed. Once when he was walking in the public gardens at Contrexeville, in France, a little child gave him a flower. The shah took it and gave him a magnificent diamond in return. He once paid an English dentist £1,000 for removing an aching tooth.

Flanked by a large retinue and followed at some distance by a gendarme or two, the shah while in Ostend entered into the spirit of fun to the fullest extent, smiling at the children; laughing heartily at the sport in the water, admiring the beauties and all the while in a good humor that seemed to be contagious. He was fond of a joke and would often worry the hawkers by pretending to sneer at their wares and then buy the whole lot for the sake of seeing the surprise in their faces, says the New York Tribune. On one occasion he cut loose a whole bunch of balloons, the entire stock in trade of a respectable old lady, whose goods were the delight of little children. The shah watched the liberated colored balls floating out to sea, then, as if he had forgotten, turned suddenly on the startled old lady and rewarded her handsomely with gold.

The shah of Persia suffered from toothache soon after his arrival in Paris, and a professional extractor of high class molars was sent for, says the New York Commercial. The professional looked at his majesty's teeth and advised the extraction not of one, but of several. The operation was postponed for a day, but when the dentist returned to the Elysee Palace hotel he found the shah all right and in a playful mood. The toothache had gone, and there was no longer any need for the dentist's services. As the professionals was preparing to leave the shah called him back, saying:

"I do not like to have troubled you for nothing, so, as you have come, you had better draw a molar from each of my counsellors."

The shah spoke with his eyes fixed on the ground and in a meditative manner. When he looked up, all the counsellors had vanished, with the exception of the grand vizier, who firmly stood his ground, unmindful as to whether his all powerful master was in joke or in earnest. The other counsellors evidently believed in the earnestness of the master's utterances.

The anecdote is something like that old one told of the late shah's predecessor, who when in Paris asked to see M. Deibler at work with the guillotine. When he was informed that there was nobody in La Roquette at the time waiting for execution, he proposed that one of his suit should be handed over to Deibler and decapitated in the Champs Elysees.

Muzafir-ed-Din was a great shot. On one occasion a copper coin was thrown into the air, and he shot a hole through its center. His strongest trait was obstinacy. When halfway to Vienna he declared he would take a rest before resuming his journey. It was no use telling him the emperor was waiting for him at the station. "What is the telegraph for?" he asked. He had a globe of the world made of seventy-five pounds of pure gold, studded with 51,366 gems. Persia is made of turquoises, England of diamonds, India of amethysts, Africa of rubies and the sea of emeralds. It is valued at \$4,750,000. The throne he sat on is a wonderful work of art, and it is valued at \$25,000,000.

Envy shooteth at others and woundeth herself.

OLD TIME PUNISHMENTS.

Cold Water Baths Helped to Cure Swearing and Scolding.

To punish a child in such a way that it will see the direct connection between the correction and the fault is one of the precepts of modern education. The judge of the eighteenth century was not worried by such psychological theories, but his decisions often had the grim humor of fitness.

What could be better for the scold than a cooling plunge or for the wife beater than a few lashes on his own back?